Operations

STATUS OF RESOURCES AND TRAINING SYSTEM

This instruction implements AFPD 10-2, *Air Force Readiness*. This instruction provides Air Force procedures for those areas listed in Joint Publication 1-03.3 as requiring Service direction. It implements Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum of Policy 11. Major commands (MAJCOM), field operating agencies (FOA), and direct reporting units (DRU) may supplement this regulation with prior approval of the OPR. Request waivers through Status of Resources and Training System (SORTS) channels to the office of primary responsibility (OPR). The reporting requirements under SORTS are exempt from licensing according to AFI 37-124. The Information Collections and Reports (ICR) Management Program; Controlling Internal Public, and Interagency AF Information Collections.

★*SUMMARY OF REVISIONS*

★This revised AFI 10-201 incorporates CJCS Memorandum of Policy 11, Air Staff, and MAJCOM changes. Significant changes include the following; adds chemical, biological, and cold/hot weather capability reporting (paragraphs 8.5 and 8.5.3.2.3.); it allows aircraft units to report monthly when no C-level change occurs (paragraphs 3.3. and 3.3.2); updates equipment condition and training reporting procedures (paragraphs 3.8, 3.8.3, 3.8.4, 6.3, 6.3.3, 7.2, 7.2.1.1, 7.2.4.1, and 7.3.1); adds new reporting units and associated DOC Identifier Codes (table 2.1, paragraphs 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 2.2.4, and 2.2.5); expands procedures for WSMIS-SAM and DMAS (paragraphs 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7); includes current personnel reason codes (paragraph 4.5, and table 4.5); excludes blanket C-5 reporting by training units (paragraph 8.3) . A ★ indicates revisions from the previous edition.

Superseded AFI 10-201, 22 July 1994.
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Chapter 1

GETTING STARTED

1.1. Read Me First. If this is your first time using this instruction, read this chapter for general instructions before preparing or interpreting:

- Designed Operational Capability (DOC) Statements according to chapter 2.
- C-level data according to chapter 3.
- Special mission capability, graduated combat capability levels, and transportable communications equipment and personnel data according to chapter 9.
- Other SORTS data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

1.2. Using Examples. Statements marked "e.g." or "for example" show a way to meet text requirements. Don't think they're the only or even best way. You can use others if they meet text requirements. A statement with "i.e.," for "that is", is not an example but the way to do it.

1.3. Using Decision Logic Tables (DLT):
1.3.1. **Parts of the DLT**. There are four elements:
- Conditions (i.e., "ifs" in "if-then" relationship) are potential circumstances influencing decisions.
- Actions (i.e., "then" in "if-then" relationship) are specific tasks to do when various conditions occur.
- Rules join conditions and actions to make decisions (i.e., if + then = rule). DLTs have several.
- Notes modify or expand an entry, but do not fit as conditions or actions. A note usually applies to one or two rules, but may apply to the entire table.

1.3.2. **How to Read a DLT**. Find the lowest numbered rule where all conditions are true. Read the actions for that rule. Use the stems on top of each column to link entries into a readable sentence as a cross check.

1.4. Classifying SORTS Data:
1.4.1. **Determining Classification.** Data compiled for SORTS purposes are classified accordance to this paragraph. The same data used or displayed for purposes other than SORTS is classified in accordance with applicable governing directives.
1.4.2. If nothing says higher, classify the following data Confidential for one unit and Secret for multiple units and C-5 or C-141 fleets:
- Resource area percentages and or C-levels associated with affected unit.
- Overall C-level associated with affected unit.
- Reason codes and remarks identifying limiting factors when associated with affected unit.
1.4.3. **Listing Classification Authority**. Use "CJCS MOP 11" as authority and "OADR" as declassification instructions. If another source directs a higher classification, use "Multiple Sources" as authority and list sources on file copy.

1.5. Releasing SORTS Data to Outside Agencies. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Memorandum of Policy (MOP) 60 gives the policy for release of SORTS data to agencies not on original distribution.

1.5.1. **Rationale for Policy**. To protect against unauthorized disclosure to preserve statutory relationship of CJCS, as principal military adviser, and JCS as military advisors to the National Command Authority (NCA).

1.5.2. **General Policy**. Authorized holders of data can release it to agencies with valid need-to-know and appropriate clearance. If worried about a particular request, coordinate with the data originator.

1.5.3. **Specific Policies for Auditors, the Congress, and the General Public:**

1.5.3.1. Auditors and inspectors of the General Accounting Office or the Office of the DoD Inspector General have legal authority under Public Laws 96-226 and 97-252 for access. Only the President and Secretary of Defense can deny final access. Refer denial proposals to the HQ USAF SORTS office for submission to the Joint Staff.

1.5.3.2. Release data to the Congress, and its committees, staff, and investigators according to DoD Directive 5400.4, Provision of Information to the Congress.

1.5.3.3. Process requests for SORTS data from the public under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Refer requests to the HQ USAF SORTS office for submission to Joint Staff.

1.5.4. **Preferred Methods for Release.** Since it's sensitive, offer only the amount required to satisfy request. Preferred methods in rank order are:

1.5.4.1. Access to specific part or parts of entire data base or major subset in a controlled environment.

1.5.4.2. Access to an entire data base or major subset in a controlled environment.

1.5.4.3. Release of specific part or parts of entire data base or major subset.

1.5.4.4. Release of entire data base or subset.

1.6. What is SORTS? SORTS is a family of computer data bases and a report system to update them.

1.6.1. **Distributed Data Bases.** Locations that process SORTS data are data bases. JCS and Unified Commands have data for all US Armed Forces while specified commands have data of interest to them. In turn, the Air Force has data for Air Force units while MAJCOMs, field operating agencies, and direct reporting units have data of interest to them.

★1.6.2. **Reporting System**. Reports enter through the Defense Data Network (DDN) or the Global Command and Control System (GCCS) to update data bases. Reports consist of one or more transactions depending on what's being done.

1.7. What is Reported in SORTS . Here is what to report, who reports it, and where there are directions:

★1.7.1. **Basic Identity.** Includes name, unit identifier code, unit descriptor code, unit level and type, and MAJCOM where organized. Parent command reporting organizations report this data during unit registration according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

★1.7.2. **Reporting Organization and Transfer Status.** Includes reporting command, commands to receive unit data, and transfer status between MAJCOMs. Parent and gaining command reporting organizations report this data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

1.7.3. **General Status.** Includes commands with operational and administrative control, unit home and present locations, and current status and activity codes. The command reporting organization reports this data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3. However, they may require the unit to report certain elements.

★1.7.4. **Personnel Strength Status.** Includes wartime required, authorized, assigned, on-hand, and deployable personnel data. Wartime required and authorized data is maintained by the MAJCOM and base Manpower Offices. In peacetime, the Air Force Military Personnel Center (AFMPC) reports assigned and available data. When CJCS directs increased frequency reporting, measured units report elements directed in message according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

1.7.5. **Resources and Training Status.** Measured units report status for one or more DOCs. SORTS software gives NMCC and combatant commands status for primary DOC and Joint data elements. HQ USAF sees resource status for primary and secondary DOCs including Air Force unique data elements. Only MAJCOMs see data on specific DOC parts (i.e., identified by letter in field DOCNR). Data includes:

1.7.5.1. Overall C-level (i.e., C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, C-5, see paragraph (8.2) and degradation reasons, see paragraph (8.4)). Measured units report this according to chapters 3 and 8.

1.7.5.2. Resource level and condition data in four measured areas based on counts of resources that allow a unit to undertake the DOC. Measured units report using chapter 3 plus chapter 4 for personnel, chapter 5 for equipment and supplies on hand, chapter 6 for equipment condition, and chapter 7 for training.

1.7.6. **Equipment and Crew Status.** Includes major equipment and crew status at unit's present location and for deployed elements. Measured units report this data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

1.7.7. **Reserve Component Organization Status.** Includes duty location, activity, mobilization or call-up date, and gaining command for units mobilized. HQ Air Force Reserve (HQ AFRES) and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) report this data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

1.7.8. **Transportable Communications Equipment Status.** Includes identification, location, and availability data on JCS controlled and other designated communications equipment. Measured units report this data according to Joint Publication 1-03.3 for JCS

controlled items and according to chapter 9 for other equipment.

1.7.9. **Remarks.** Includes plain language comments by the commander and higher echelons to explain other reported data. They submit remarks according to chapter 8 and Joint

Publication 1-03.3.

1.8. Why Have SORTS? SORTS permits automatic updates to computer databases. Then with relative ease, users can review data for large numbers of units arranged to suit the specific needs at the time. It provides the NCA, JCS, and specified commands with authoritative identity, location, and resource information for crisis actions. It also lets Services monitor unit resources and training in peacetime.

1.9. Air Force Responsibilities:

1.9.1. **HQ USAF SORTS Office:**

• Maintain current and historical SORTS databases by collecting, auditing, and sampling for content.

• Ensure command reporting organizations forward data within instruction time lines.

• Process and distribute data in usable form to requesting Air Staff offices.

• Develop policies and procedures to implement joint policy.

• Approve MAJCOM supplements and waiver requests.

• Maintain copies of unit DOC statements for Air Staff use.

• Answer questions from other government agencies on Air Force SORTS.

• Help commands resolve technical and coordination problems on DOC statements.

1.9.2. **Functional Area Offices in table 1.1:**

• Monitor SORTS to identify problems in their areas and determine causes and possible solutions.

• Consider problems identified in SORTS when developing plans and programs.

• Review SORTS reporting instructions and recommend changes as appropriate.

1.9.3. **Air Force Military Personnel Center.** The center will provide a personnel data system supporting the needs of Joint Publication 1-03.3 and this regulation.

1.10. MAJCOM Responsibilities. These apply to MAJCOMs, field operating agencies, direct reporting units, NGB, and HQ AFRES:

1.10.1. **Commander:**

• Supports a command reporting organization.

• Assigns a DOC statement approval authority.

• Assigns functional area offices responsibility for each measured unit type in SORTS.

★1.10.2. **DOC Statement Approval Authority:**

• Approves command DOC statements.

• Coordinates proposed DOC statements with initial gaining commands (HQ AFRES and NGB).

• Responds to AFRES and ANG proposed DOC statements within time lines (Initial Gaining Command).

• Gives approved DOC statements to supported commands for review and comment.

• Reviews and comments on DOC statements from other commands, if necessary.

• Authorizes nominated units to report C-5.

• Authorizes DOC recessions with coordination by the command reporting organization.

1.10.3. **Command Reporting Organization:**

1.10.3.1. Maintains a current command SORTS data base to include:

• Registering new units.

• Removing deactivating/deactivated units.

• Transferring units to other commands.

• Notifying measured units to report.

• Collecting unit data.

• Conducting automatic edit checks.

• Checking periodic samples for content.

• Notifying authorized units to report C-5.

• Developing procedures for units geographically separated from home station without transfer of subordinate reporting organization responsibility.

1.10.3.2. Sends unit data within required time lines.

1.10.3.3. Ensures parent commands receive data on units transferred from them.

1.10.3.4. Maintains a command historical data base.

1.10.3.5. Prepares SORTS products for requesting command offices.

1.10.3.6. Overseeing preparation of DOC statements.

• Sending approved DOC statements to HQ USAF SORTS office, gaining commands, and subordinate reporting organizations or measured units.

• Resolving DOC statement problems with others.

• Maintaining copies of DOC statements for staff use.

1.10.3.7. Names subordinate reporting organizations.

1.10.3.8. Supplements these instructions, if needed.

1.10.3.9. Answers technical questions on SORTS.

1.10.3.10. Coordinates on functional area responses on the contents of unit reports.

★1.10.4. **MAJCOM Functional Area Offices:**

• Help resolve reporting problems.

• Coordinate reporting guidance with the command reporting organization.

• Consolidate and submit any command remarks to add to unit reports.

• Monitor SORTS to find problems and determine causes and possible solutions.

• Resolve wartime requirements and authorization mismatches within 30 days of notification from the MAJCOM Manpower Office

• Consider problems identified in SORTS when developing plans and programs.

- Input to DOC statements as required by command reporting organization.
- Nominate units for C-5 reporting to the DOC statement approval authority for approval.
- Identify training manuals listing training standards measured in SORTS.
- Answer questions from others about contents of unit reports.
- Ensure subordinate unit DOC statement(s) reflect unit mission(s).
- Rescinds DOC statement as appropriate with approval from DOC statement approval authority.

★1.10.5. **MAJCOM Manpower Office:**
- Identifies wartime manpower requirements and authorization mismatches to the functional area office and assists, when possible, functional area managers in mismatch resolution.
- Sends any remarks to be added to the SORTS data base to the functional area office for submission.
- Inputs to proposed DOC statements as required by the command reporting organization.
- Provides, upon request, automated data products to Functional Area Managers that will compare UTC requirements to UMD authorizations.

1.10.6. **MAJCOM Personnel Office (DPXO):**
- Sends any remarks to be added to the SORTS data base to the functional area office for submission.
- Inputs to proposed DOC statements as required by the command reporting organization.

1.10.7. MAJCOM Employment and Deployment Planners:
- Input to DOC statements as required by command reporting organization.
- Ensure DOC statements meet or better current plan response times and mission capability requirements.
- Identify initial operational capability dates for new tasks or requirements to be SORTS measured.

1.11. Intermediate Headquarters Responsibilities. Normally, organizations between MAJCOM and wing or base (e.g., numbered air force), don't have a direct SORTS role unless acting as the Air Force component to a unified command. However, MAJCOMs may assign them some SORTS responsibilities. As component headquarters during crisis, they will:
- Identify subordinate reporting organizations for deployed units.
- Ensure units submit timely and accurate reports to the designated command reporting organization (normally the parent MAJCOM).

1.12. Wing or Base-Level Responsibilities. Normally, this is the level of the subordinate reporting organization. For geographically separated units, MAJCOMs may assign these responsibilities to parent wing or base or the measured unit itself.

1.12.1. **Commander of the Wing or Base:**
- Ensures that SORTS reports for assigned units are accurate, timely, clear, and complete.
- Ensures all personnel involved in SORTS reporting are trained to handle their responsibilities.
- Provides remarks to add to reports to explain wing or base actions impacting on Category-levels. Unit Resource Category-levels cannot be changed or modified by higher echelons. For further details see chapter 8.
- Appoint and train at least two SORTS managers to ensure uninterrupted reporting during both peacetime and crisis.
- The command post acts as the office of primary responsibility for SORTS, and will accomplish all installation SORTS reporting (not applicable to ANG, AFSPC, PACAF, and AIA).

1.12.2. **Subordinate Reporting Organizations:**
- For each unit, keep a record of the data currently in the data base applicable to the unit.
- Enter into SORTS only that C-level data approved by the commander of the measured unit.
- Notify units and staff agencies of reporting requirements using AF Forms 2033, Wing/Base Listing of Combat, Combat Support, and Combat Service Support Units or other methods.
- Retain copies of current DOC statements.
- Work with necessary offices to resolve DOC statement discrepancies.
- Give measured units technical assistance to help them prepare their inputs.

★1.12.3. **Supporting Manpower Office:**
- Produces automated data products that show current deployment planning UTC taskings (e.g., MANPER-B MRRR or MANFOR UTC Report), inplace wartime requirements (e.g., wartime UMD or Analysis Program Requirements Detail Report), and requirements to authorizations comparison (e.g., wartime UMD or Analysis Program Requirements to Resources Match Report).
- Notifies measured units, direct support units, and local personnel office as changes to requirements and authorizations occur. For changes to the USAF MANFOR, the Manpower Office must provide a MANFOR UTC report showing the changes to the affected measured units within 14 days of the USAF MANFOR update release date.
- Identifies wartime requirements and authorization discrepancies to the MAJCOM Manpower Office for resolution by MAJCOM Functional Area Office as well as to the measured units.
- Provides, upon request, automated data products to measured units, direct support units, and local personnel office, that will compare UTC requirements to UMD authorizations.

1.12.4. **Supporting Personnel Office:**

• Produces personnel management products listing assigned personnel, their current official duty status, and provides technical expertise to measured and direct support units, as required.

• Relays notices of inbound personnel to fill shortfalls and any projected unfilled vacancies to measured units and direct support units.

• Receives and transfers civilian personnel data from civilian personnel office to units, as required.

★1.12.5. Supporting Civilian Personnel Office. This office provides civilian personnel rosters to local personnel office, as required.

1.13. Measured Unit Responsibilities . Measured units are those specified in chapter 2.

1.13.1. **Commander:**

• Reviews data and remarks for quality and assigns overall C-level based on DOC statement mission(s).

• Ensures submissions meet time lines.

• Appoints and trains at least two SORTS monitors so unit could deploy one in crisis and allow for peacetime leave without disrupting reporting.

• Provides recommended changes to unit DOC statement to Major Command Functional Manager.

1.13.2. **SORTS Monitors:**

1.13.2.1. Prepare unit C-level data to include:

• Collecting information from others.

• Extracting data from existing records.

• Calculating measured area levels and percentages.

• Selecting reason codes.

• Preparing remarks.

1.13.2.2. Check for DOC statement errors.

1.14. Direct Support Unit Responsibilities. Direct support unit resources are measured but reported as part of another unit.

1.14.1. **Commander:**

• Appoints and trains at least two SORTS monitors so unit could deploy one in crisis and allow for peacetime leave without disrupting reporting.

• Ensures necessary maintenance, personnel, and resource data is given to measured units.

1.14.2. **SORTS Monitors.** The monitors assist measured unit SORTS monitors in preparing data.

TABLE 1.1. HQ USAF Functional Offices (see note)		
	A	B
1	Aerial Ports	HQ USAF/LGTR
2	Airborne Warning And Control System Units	HQ USAF/XOFI
3	Airlift Units	HQ USAF/XOFM
4	Air Rescue Units	HQ USAF/XOFC
5	Civil Engineer Units	HQ USAF/CEOR
6	Combat Logistics Support Squadrons	HQ USAF/LGMY
7	Communications Units	HQ USAF/SCMC
8	Electronic Combat Aircraft Units	HQ USAF/XOFE
9	Electronic Systems Security Assessment Units	HQ USAF/XOFE
10	Intelligence Units	HQ USAF/INXX
11	Fighter or Attack Units	HQ USAF/XOFC
12	Ground Theater Air Control System Units	HQ USAF/XOFI
13	Missile Units	HQ USAF/XOFS
14	Medical Units	HQ USAF/SGMR
15	Mission Support Units (PERSCO)	HQ USAF/DPXC
16	Reconnaissance Aircraft Units	HQ USAF/XOFI
17	Security Police Units	HQ USAF/SPO
18	Services Units	HQ USAF/SVX
19	Space Operations Units	HQ USAF/XOFS
20	Special Operations Units	HQ USAF/XOFU
21	Strategic Air Defense Command and Control Units	HQ USAF/XOFI
22	Bomber Units	HQ USAF/XOFC
23	Supply Units	HQ USAF/LGSS
24	Surface-to-Air Missile Units	HQ USAF/XOFW
25	Tanker Units	HQ USAF/XOFM
26	Transportation Units	HQ USAF/LGTR
27	★Weather Units	HQ USAF/XOWP
28	Special Tactics Units	HQ USAF/XOFU
	(continued on next page.)	

TABLE 1.1. HQ USAF Functional Offices (see note)		
29	Combat Control Units	HQ USAF/XOFU
30	★Counterintelligence/Special Investigations	HQ AFOSI/XOX
31	★Airfield Operations Flights	HQ AFFSA/XVW
32	★Air Traffic Control Flights	HQ AFFSA/XVW
33	★Contracting Units	HQ USAF/AQCO

Note: When working with HQ USAF functional area offices on a SORTS related question, ensure that the HQ USAF SORTS office (HQ USAF/XOOOR) is kept informed

Chapter 2

DESIGNED OPERATIONAL CAPABILITY (DOC) STATEMENTS

2.1. When To Use This Chapter.
2.1.1. Develop and prepare DOC statements for activating units listed in paragraph 2.2 according to paragraph 2.3.
2.1.2. Update existing DOC statements according to paragraph 2.3 whenever one of these occur:
• Major equipment conversions.
• Mission changes from generation, mobility, or generation and mobility.
• Mission changes affecting mission tasking narrative entry.
• Changes in measured area directions affecting C-level calculations.
2.1.3. Conduct annual reviews of existing DOC statements according to paragraph 2.4.
2.1.4. Units Not Required to Have DOC Statements. Training units with an assigned current status and activity code of "TU" (organization with the assigned mission of training other organizations/individuals) are not required
• Fighter interceptor task forces.
• Reconnaissance task forces.
• Fighter task forces.
• Combat crew training (CCT) units or replacement training (RTU) units (wartime tasked).
★**2.2.2. Nonaircraft-Combat Units.**
• Missile Squadrons.
• Special tactics units.

★**2.2.3. Aircraft-Combat Support Elements.** Except as noted, squadrons or separately deployable detachments of these types:
• Aeromedical airlift.
• Air rescue.
• Airborne command and control.
• Airborne warning and control wing, squadrons, or detachments depending on tasking.
• Defense system evaluation.
• Electronic combat.
• Facility checking.
• Radio relay.
★• C-5, C-17 and C-141 fleets.

a DOC and therefore will not report category level data within SORTS.

2.2. Units Required to Have DOC Statements. To have unit status for both "plan" and "no plan" operations, prepare DOC statements using paragraph 2.3 for these units regardless of whether currently in plans:
2.2.1. **Aircraft-Combat Units.** Except as noted, aircraft squadrons or separately deployable detachments of these types:
• Fighter interceptor.
• Special operations.
• Bomber.
• Reconnaissance.
• Air support (e.g., OV-10, OA-10, and OA-37).
• Fighter or attack.
• Bombardment task forces.

• Air refueling.
• Theater airlift.
• Strategic and theater airlift task forces.
• Tanker task forces.
• CCT or RTU units (wartime tasked).
• ICBM and Space Launch Helicopter Support Units.
★**2.2.4. Nonaircraft-Combat Support Elements:**
• Aerial port squadrons or flights.
• Mobile aerial port squadrons or flights.
• Military airlift support squadrons aerial port elements (i.e., functional account code 4230).
• Combat communications groups, squadrons, and flights depending on taskings.
• Communications groups, squadrons, and flights depending on taskings.
• Communications engineering and installation groups, squadrons, and flights depending on taskings.
• Counterintelligence/Special Investigations (CI/Spl).
• Combat Camera squadrons or flights depending on taskings.
• Joint communications support squadrons.

• Civil Engineer Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) and RED HORSE units and teams which may include engineer, fire protection, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), or CE readiness personnel.

• Medical units with generation missions to provide medical support for combat and combat support units including augmentation forces.

• Medical units with missions to deploy one or more FFXXX-series unit type code (UTC) packages.

• Medical units with combined generation and mobility missions.

• Active duty security police groups, squadrons, and elements depending on taskings.

• Reserve and Guard security police flights.

• Air support squadron.

• Combat operations squadron.

• Combat plans squadron.

• Air communications squadrons.

• Air intelligence squadrons.

• Air support operations centers.

• Control and Reporting centers.

• Control and Reporting Element.

• Air control parties.

• Combat logistic support squadrons.

• Space warning squadrons.

• Space operations units.

• Ground based electro-optical surveillance system (GEODSS) units.

• Space lift units.

• AFSPC range units.

• Active space surveillance units.

• Passive space surveillance squadrons.

• Air Force Information Warfare Center.

• Intelligence groups, squadrons, or detachments depending on tasking.

• Sector operations control centers.

• Regional operations control centers.

• USAF-owned surface-to-air missile squadrons operated and maintained by foreign countries.

• Guard weather flights (when directed by NGB).

• Guard reconnaissance technical squadrons (when directed by NGB).

• Guard aircraft control and warning units (when directed by the NGB).

• Tanker airlift control elements.

• Active weather units (weather squadrons, weather flights/detachments, and OSS/ASOS weather elements) depending on taskings with missions to deploy one or more weather UTC, with combined generation and mobility missions, or with generation missions to provide weather support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces. If applicable, MAJCOM can integrate weather units into the OSS or ASOS DOC statement.

• Airfield Operations Fight (active duty).

• Air Traffic Control Flights (ANG).

★2.2.5. **Combat Service Support Elements:**

• Base transportation squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with generation missions to provide transportation support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.

• Base transportation squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with missions to deploy one or more UFTXX-series UTCs.

• Base transportation squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with combined generation and mobility missions.

• Supply squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with generation missions to provide supply support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.

• Supply squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with missions to deploy one or more supply or fuels UTCs.

• Supply squadrons, flights, or elements depending on taskings with combined generation and mobility missions.

• Prime Readiness in Base Services (RIBS) teams.

• Mission support squadrons with generation missions to provide personnel mission support for combat units or combat support elements including augmentation forces.

• Mission support squadrons with missions to deploy one or more MANPER-B systems, Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO), and information management UTCs.

• Mission support squadrons with combined generation and mobility missions (includes PERSCO).

• Base contracting squadrons depending on taskings with missions to deploy one or more XFFKX series UTCs.

2.3. Publishing DOC Statements. If available, use the SORTS-DOC Information System (SORTS-DIS) to publish and distribute DOC statements; otherwise, use AF Form 723, SORTS DOC Statement.

2.3.1. Led by the command reporting organization, the parent MAJCOM staff will prepare DOC statements according to paragraphs 2.5 through 2.13.

2.3.2. HQ AFRES and the NGB must coordinate proposed DOC statements with initial gaining commands (i.e., ACC, AMC, AFSOC, AFSPC or PACAF). No response within 45 days indicates coordination concurrence.

2.3.3. Except for extenuating circumstances, command reporting organizations will provide these agencies with applicable DOC statements prior to effective dates:

• HQ USAF SORTS office.

• Supported MAJCOMs.

• Initial gaining MAJCOMs.

• Parent MAJCOM functional offices.

• Parent MAJCOM manpower office.

• Subordinate reporting organizations.

2.3.4. Subordinate reporting organizations will make DOC statements available to measured units, direct support units, and functional offices.

2.3.5. Recipients at all levels will review new DOC statements and forward any comments to the parent command reporting organization. New commanders of measured units will review unit statements as soon as possible after assuming command.

2.4. DOC Statement Annual Reviews. Parent commands will review DOC statements annually prior to statement anniversaries. Replace outdated statements according to paragraph 2.3. Mark current ones with review date. If available, use SORTS-DIS to distribute reviewed DOC statements; otherwise, mail new copies or notify holders by message to add review date.

2.5. Purpose of DOC Statements. Ensure DOC statements support their purpose–to provide specific measurement standards for unit C-level reporting. SORTS DOC Statements provide units with their unit specific SORTS measurement criteria. CJCS SORTS policy requires the unit overall C-level to be based on the unit resources and training required to perform the unit's full wartime mission(s). DOC Statements must not be used to establish, organize, or design units. Mission Need Statements, Operations Requirements Documents, Tables of Allowance, Unit Manpower Documents, etc., serve these functions. DOC Statements are not tasking instruments. Functional manager tasking documents provide units with their wartime taskings. DOC statements and OPLANs are capability documents, and as such, reflect the capability that units are expected to have at execution, barring any unforeseen program changes. Don't modify these requirements in DOC statements or inaccurate reports could result.

2.6. Single and Multiple DOC Statements. Most units will have only a single DOC statement called the primary DOC. If parts of a unit's total wartime mission are significantly different, the parent MAJCOM may elect to produce multiple DOC statements for that unit. In those cases, the most resource intensive portion of the total mission will normally be called the primary DOC. However, MAJCOMs may elect to substitute a mission of highest priority. The next most resource intensive one will be the secondary DOC and the third one the tertiary DOC. Units should not use the SORTS rank ordering to prioritize training or resource allocation requirements, unless directed by the MAJCOM through the planning process.

★2.7. Source References for DOC Statements:
2.7.1. SORTS File. Use for unit identity data. Use the following sources for Unit Basic Identity Data Elements (BIDE).
2.7.1.1. Unit Identification Code (UIC). The six character UIC is created by adding the letter F to the front

and the number zero to the end of the last four characters of the unit's Personnel Accounting Symbol (PAS) code.
2.7.1.2. Unit Type Code (UTC). Use an in-place (deployment indicator (DEPID) code 9) UTC for the type of unit being registered. Each type of Air Force unit must have an in-place UTC loaded in the Joint Type Unit Characteristic (TUCHA) file.
2.7.1.3. Unit Abbreviated Name (ANAME). Use the standard unit abbreviations from *Air Force Directory* (AFDIR) 37-135.
2.7.2. USAF and MAJCOM Functional Manager Tasking Documents. Use for approved sources of USAF and MAJCOM taskings for specific unit or UTC configurations.
2.7.3. *USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 3:*
• Part 1, *Combat Forces*. Use for aircraft unit availability and apportionment, mission-design-series (MDS), primary aircraft authorization (PAA), UTC taskings, etc.
• Part 2, *Support Forces*. Use for availability and apportionment of support forces.
• Part 3, *Unit Type Codes*. Use for UTC mission capability statements (MISCAP).
2.7.4. *USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 5, Basic Planning Factors and Data.* Use for aircraft sortie and flying hour data.
2.7.5. Current manpower detail listing (MP-4 report) from a standard MANFOR retrieval; may be used for current manpower and critical Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) configurations for tasked UTCs.
2.7.6. Current Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD). Use for current UTC taskings identified in plans.
2.7.7. AFI 10-101, *Unit Mission Directives.* Use to find purposes for which unit was organized.
2.7.8. AFI 38-101, *Organization Policy and Guidance.* Use for transportation unit functional statement.
2.7.9. AFM 67-1, Volume I, Part One, chapter 1, Section B and Volume II, Part Two, chapter 2. Use for supply unit functional statements.
2.7.10. AFI 10-210, *Prime Base Engineer Emergency Force (BEEF) Program.* Use for Prime BEEF unit functional guidance.
2.7.11. AFI 10-209, *RED HORSE Program.* Use for RED HORSE unit functional guidance.
2.7.12. AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program.* Use for functional statements.
2.7.13. AFI 10-214, *Air Force Prime RIBS Program.* Use for team requirements.
2.7.14. AFI 34-501, *Mortuary Affairs,* and other 34-500 series regulations. Use for services unit functional statements.
2.7.15. AFI 33-series policy directives and instructions with MAJCOM supplement. Use for communications unit functional statements.
2.7.16. AF Mission Directive 37, *Organization and Mission - FOA, Air Force Office of Special Investigations*

(AFOSI). Use for Counterintelligence/Special Investigation (CI/Spl) functional Statements.

2.7.17.   Air Force Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement Appendix CC. Use for contracting unit training requirements.

2.8. DOC Statement Effective Date Entry. Make the DOC statement effective date the same as the programmed initial operational capability date, operationally ready date, or other MAJCOM established date, as applicable.

2.9. Part I, Unit Identification. Make these entries:

2.9.1.   **Measured Unit.** Use shortened name from SORTS under label ANAME that is paired to the unit identification code (UIC) entry.

2.9.2. **Home Location.** Use home geographic name and country or state code from GEOFILE under labels GEONA and CRTCD that are matched to the home location code entry.

2.9.3. **Unit UTC.** Use code from SORTS under label UTC.

2.9.4. **UIC.** Use code from SORTS under label UIC.

2.9.5. **DOC Mission Title.** Use title from table 2.1 that best describes the unit mission. If none are adequate, request a new one from the HQ USAF SORTS office.

2.9.6. **Home Location Code.** Use code from SORTS under label HOGEO.

2.9.7. **DOC Identifier (DOCID).** Use DOCID that is paired to mission title entry. For new titles, use area letter and "X99" (e.g., SX99) as interim DOCID.

2.9.8. **Mission Rank.** Select primary, secondary, tertiary according to paragraph 2.6.

2.10.   Part II, Mission Identification. Make these entries:

2.10.1. **Mission Tasking Narrative.** Using sources in paragraph 2.7, describe wartime mission capability on which unit will base C-level data. Missions which require less than the full unit's

resources (PAA) will list the required number of resources (PAA) in the mission narrative section of the DOC statement.   List major tasks and their purposes (e.g., provide rapid intra-theater mobility for all military forces) and those special mission capabilities from table 2.2 the unit must include in calculations. Include a special mission capability when any of these are true:

- Entire unit required to have capability.
- Unit tasked because of capability.
- Essential for mission success.
- Capability of high interest to command.

★2.10.2. **Mission Specifics:**

2.10.2.1. **Response Time.** Enter shortest time in hours (01-72 hours) in which unit must be able to respond.

★2.10.2.1.1.   For units with alert, generation, SIOP, or surveillance missions, use time required to employ all tasked forces.

2.10.2.1.2. For units with mobility missions, use time to begin loading of common user or organic lift before deployment (i.e., ready-to-load date at origin).

2.10.2.1.3. Ensure response time for Reserve and Guard units includes 24 hours for mobilization or call-up plus time allocated for preparation once mobilized.

2.10.2.1.4. If shortest time is more than 72 hours, use 72 hours as a default time. Don't use default time for other than SORTS reporting. It does not task unit.

2.10.2.2. **Source.** List source for response time. If no other source reference exists or if using the default time, list "AFI 10-201" as source.

2.10.2.3. **Source Reference.** Give page number in source for response time.

2.10.2.4.   **MDS.** For aircraft units, use War and Mobilization Plan (WMP) or USAF Program Document to enter MDS (e.g., F-16C) and PAA. Don't include backup aerospace vehicle authorization (BAA).

★2.10.2.5. **Sorties/Flying Hours.** Use WMP to enter number of sorties, durations, and rates unit is required to perform for its wartime mission(s).

2.10.3. **UTCs Tasked to Support.** Enter UTCs for up to 21 force packages which unit is expected to be able to simultaneously support and must include in C-level calculations.   List primary UTCs recognizing that TPFDDs may use multiple sub-UTCs derived from a primary UTC.

2.10.3.1. For alert, generation, and surveillance missions, use inplace wartime requirements described in the wartime UMD.

2.10.3.2. For mobility missions, use UTCs described in the MANFOR as standard or deployable. This may include fragmented or tailored standard UTCs.

2.10.3.3. Use a combination of both types for combined generation and mobility missions.

2.10.3.4. If a unit shares a UTC tasking with another unit (split tasking), or is not required to support the entire UTC, place a hyphen (-) after the applicable UTC, and note the details in Part IIIA, additional notes. All units supporting the tasking will list the UTC in their DOC statement.

2.10.3.5. For SIOP missions, use inplace UTCs for SIOP sortie generation and SIOP support teams.

2.10.4. **Direct Support Unit UICs.** Enter up to 12 direct support unit UICs.

2.10.5. OPLANS Tasked to Support. List plans and other documents requiring unit to have described capability. Identify plans by commander and number (e.g., USCINCEUR OPlan 4102) and other documents enough to positively identify. If this classifies DOC statement, MAJCOMs may delete it from copies sent to units to ease storage.   For ANG, NGB will select which DOC statements must have this entry.

★**2.11. Part III, Measured Resource Areas:**

2.11.1. **Personnel Measured Resource Area:**

2.11.1.1. **Source Document.** Base entry on mission:

★2.11.1.1.1. **Mobility or SIOP Mission.** Place "X" in UTC entry to tell unit to use manpower details of UTCs listed in paragraph II. C., " UTCs tasked to support", entry.

★2.11.1.1.2. **Alert, Generation, Combined Generation and Mobility, or Surveillance Mission.** Place "X" in Unit Manpower Document (UMD) entry to tell the unit to use the requirements described in the wartime UMD.

2.11.1.1.3. **Intelligence Unit with a Generation or Combined Generation and Mobility Mission.** Place "X" in UMD entry and identify minimum essential manning list in additional notes entry.

★2.11.1.2. **Civilians Included.** Place "X" in this entry if unit has emergency essential civilian requirements on UTC manpower details or coded emergency essential on the wartime UMD. This directs units to include DoD emergency essential civilian personnel requirements but not personnel hired by host nation or contractors.

2.11.1.3. **Additional Notes.** Use to amplify other personnel measured area entries.

2.11.1.3.1. Split UTC tasking details (i.e. UIC, AFSCs, number of requirements, etc.). Include detail necessary to ensure the unit providing augmentation does not count these resources as available and the unit receiving augmentation (or not required to support that part of UTC) does count these resources as available.

2.11.2. **Equipment and Supplies On Hand Measured Resource Area.** For each subarea in a category, list equipment followed by the subarea label (e.g., vehicles (ESSA4)). If no subareas, use "EQSEE" for combat essential equipment and "EQSSE" for support equipment. Source document names can replace long lists.

2.11.2.1. **Combat Essential Equipment.** Enter all equipment subareas in table 5.6, Column B and subarea equipment types in table 5.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port, transportation, mission support (PERSCO), and intelligence units will also use tables 5.10, 5.11, 5.12, and 5.14.

2.11.2.2. **Support Equipment.** Enter all equipment subareas in tables 5.6, Column C and subarea equipment types in table 5.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port units will also use table 5.13.

2.11.2.2.1. Strategic airlift will report MRSP/IRSP and spares engine as a fleet asset and will not report them at the unit level. Report nothing in ESSA1 and ESSA2.

2.11.2.3. **Additional Notes.** Use to explain equipment and supplies on hand area entries to include:

• Spares assessment driver for aircraft units. Indicate Weapon System Management Information System-Sustainability Assessment Module (WSMIS-SAM), Dyna-Metric Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS), or readiness spares package (RSP) fill rate. Continue to use WSMIS-SAM unless your MAJCOM has authorized use of the Dyna-Metric Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS) as an interim measure for reporting the spares subarea percentage. WSMIS-SAM is the primary means of determining the spares subarea percentage followed by DMAS (if approved by the MAJCOM and the Air Force SORTS office), then RSP fill rate.

• Directions for special mission capabilities equipment if included in C-level calculations.

2.11.3. **Equipment Condition Measured Resource Area.** For each subarea in a category, list equipment followed by the subarea label (e.g., radar systems (ERSA1)). If no subareas, use "EQREE" for combat essential equipment and "EQRED" for support equipment. Source document names can replace long lists.

2.11.3.1. **Combat Essential Equipment.** Enter all equipment subareas in table 6.5, Column B and subarea equipment types in table 6.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port, transportation, mission support, and intelligence units will also use tables 6.21, 6.22, 6.23, and 6.25.

2.11.3.2. **Support Equipment.** Enter all equipment subareas in table 6.5, Column C and subarea equipment condition in table 6.1 that the unit requires for their wartime mission(s). Aerial port units will also use table 6.24.

2.11.3.3. **Additional Notes.** Use to explain equipment condition area entries to include:

• Long-term nonreportable items (e.g., excluded subsystems).

• Sources for numbers required.

• Directions for special mission capabilities equipment if included in C-level calculations.

2.11.4. **Training Measured Resource Area:**

2.11.4.1. **Measurement Method Used.** Enter an "X" in block next to Method B if table 7.2 lists unit type. Otherwise, put it next to Method C. Method B bases the training C-level on percentage of mission ready and available crews. Method C bases the C-level on percentage of unit training completed.

2.11.4.2. **Training Directive Used.** List source documents which state training standards for mission ready crews or a fully trained unit:

2.11.4.2.1. For Method B, select a directive with mission ready standards which provide crews fully able to undertake mission listed in mission tasking narrative entry. Ensure standards include weapons qualification, minimum core capability in unit roles and missions, and critical ground training.

2.11.4.2.2. For Method C, select a directive which identifies critical training areas and minimum requirements for each area.

2.11.5. If standards are not in a single document, list the most significant source here, and the others in the additional notes entry.

2.11.5.1. Additional Notes. Use to explain training measured area entries to include:
• Other training directives used.
• Directions for special mission capabilities equipment if included in C-level calculations.
• For Method C, list types of training for each subarea from table 7.4 followed by the subarea label (e.g., chemical warfare defense training (TRSA2)). If no subareas, use "TRUTC". Source document names can replace long lists.

2.12. Part IV, Amplifying Notes. Items to include:
• Requirement for special mission capabilities reporting in AFSPECAP set.
• Overflow from additional notes entries.
• Requirement for graduated combat capability level reporting by units in tactical air forces in GRADCCAP transactions.

• Requirement for package set transaction reporting by communications units.
• Requirement for subordinate mission reporting in SUBOVRAL transactions. To gain visibility over specific portions of primary, secondary, etc. missions, MAJCOMs may elect to require reporting C-level data to their level indicated by letters entered under label DOCNR on the SUBOVRAL set.
• Explanation of hyphen (-) in Part IIC. The hyphen indicator in Part IIC indicates the unit shares a tasking with another unit or is not required to support the entire UTC. Details in Part IIIA, additional notes.

2.13. Part V, Gaining Commands. Enter UICs of up to three MAJCOMs envisioned to gain operational control of unit in contingency or wartime. At a minimum, list Air Force components of unified commands for which unit has current operations plans tasking.

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles		
DOCID	**Short Mission Title**	**Long Mission Title**
Aircraft Units		
A Air Superiority		
AM22	A/A Mob	Air-to-Air Mobility
AG23	A/A Gen	Air-to-Air Generation
AM24	A/A Res	Air-to-Air Resource
AD25	A/A Gen/Mob	Air-to-Air Generation and Mobility
AG26	A/A Gen M/T Ops	Air-to-Air Maritime Operations-Generation
B Air Defense		
BM22	A/D Mob	Air Defense-Mobility
BG23	A/D Gen	Air Defense-Generation
BD28	A/D Gen/Mob	Air Defense-Generation and Mobility
C Air-To-Surface		
CM22	A/S Conv-Mob	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Mobility
CG23	A/S Conv-Gen	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Generation
CM24	A/S Dual-Mob	Air-to Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Mobility
CG25	A/S Dual-Gen	Air-to-Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Generation
CD26	A/S Nuc-Alert	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Alert and Generation
CD27	A/S Conv-Gen/Mob	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Generation and Mobility
CD28	★A/S Nuc-Dual/Con-Gen	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Alert/Generation and Conventional Generation
CM28	A/S Conv-Res	Air-to-Surface Conventional-Resource
CM29	A/S Dual-Res	Air-to-Surface Conventional and Nuclear-Resource
CM32	A/S Nuc-Mob	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Mobility
CG33	A/S Nuc-Gen	Air-to-Surface Nuclear-Generation
D Airlift		
DM22	A/L Evac-Mob	Airlift Evacuation-Mobility
DG23	A/L Evacuation	Airlift Evacuation-Generation
DM24	A/L Log-Mob	Airlift Logistics-Mobility
DG25	A/L Log-Gen	Airlift Logistics-Generation
DM26	A/L Nuc-Mob	Airlift Nuclear-Mobility
DG27	A/L Nuc-Gen	Airlift Nuclear-Generation

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles		
DOCID	**Short Mission Title**	**Long Mission Title**
DM28	A/L Tac-Mob	Airlift Tactical-Mobility
DG29	A/L Tac-Gen	Airlift Tactical-Generation
DM32	A/L R-Mob	Airlift Rescue-Mobility
DG33	A/L R-Gen	Airlift Rescue-Generation
DM34	A/L Spec-Mob	Airlift Special-Mobility
DG35	A/L Spec-Gen	Airlift Special-Generation
DG36	A/L Med Evac-Gen	Airlift Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation
DM37	A/L Med Evac-Mob	Airlift Aeromedical Evacuation-Mobility
DG39	A/L Gen	Airlift-Generation
DM42	A/L Mob	Airlift-Mobility
DM43	Air Spray-Mob	Aerial Spray-Mobility
DG44	Air Spray-Gen	Aerial Spray-Generation
DG45	Ops Sup-Gen	Operations Support-Generation
DM46	Ops Sup-Mob	Operations Support-Mobility
DD47	Ops Sup-Gen/Mob	Operations Support Generation and Mobility
E Air Refueling		
EM22	A/R SIOP-Mob	Air Refueling SIOP-Mobility
EG23	A/R SIOP-Gen	Air Refueling SIOP-Generation
EM24	A/R Tac-Mob	Air Refueling Tactical-Mobility
EG25	A/R Tac-Gen	Air Refueling Tactical-Generation
EM26	A/R Dual-Mob	Air Refueling SIOP and Tactical-Mobility
EG27	A/R Dual-Gen	Air Refueling SIOP and Tactical-Generation
ED28	A/R Recon-Gen/Mob	Air Refueling Reconnaissance-Generation and Mobility
ED29	A/R Conv-Gen/Mob	Air Refueling Conventional-Generation and Mobility
EM30	A/R Tac SIOP-Mob	Air Refueling Tactical and SIOP-Mobility
F Airborne Command and Control		
FM22	ABNCP-Mob	Airborne Command Post-Mobility
FG23	ABNCP-Gen	Airborne Command Post-Generation
FD24	ABNCP-Gen/Mob	Airborne Command Post-Generation and Mobility
FD25	★ABNCP-Alrt/Gen/Mob	Airborne Command Post-Alert-Generation and Mobility
FM25	AEW/Cont-Mob	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Mobility
FG26	AEW/Cont-Gen	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Generation
FM27	ABN Tac Cont-Mob	Airborne Tactical Control-Mobility
FG28	ABN Tac Cont-Gen	Airborne Tactical Control-Generation
FM29	ABN FAC-Mob	Airborne Forward Air Control-Mobility
FG33	ABN FAC-Gen	Airborne Forward Air Control-Generation
FM34	ABN R/R-Mob	Airborne Radio Relay-Mobility
FG35	ABN R/R Gen	Airborne Radio Relay-Generation
FM36	ABN LCC-Mob	Airborne Launch Control-Mobility
FG37	ABN LCC-Gen	Airborne Launch Control-Generation
FD38	AEW/Cont-Gen/Mob	Airborne Early Warning and Control-Generation and Mobility

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles

DOCID	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
FD39	ABN FAC-Gen/Mob	Airborne Forward Air Control-Generation and Mobility

(table continued on next page.)

G Defense Suppression and Electonic Countermeasures		
GM22	D/S-Mob	Defense Suppression-Mobility
GG23	D/S-Gen	Defense Suppression-Generation
GD24	D/S-Gen/Mob	Defense Suppression-Generation and Mobility
GG25	D/S Conv/Nuc-Gen	Defense Suppression Conventional and Nuclear-Generation
GG26	EA Act-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Active-Generation
GM27	EA Act-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Active-Mobility
GG28	EA Pas-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Passive-Generation
GM29	EA Pas-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Passive-Mobility
GG32	EA A/P-Gen	Electronic Countermeasures Active and Passive-Generation
GM33	EA A/P-Mob	Electronic Countermeasures Active and Passive-Mobility
H Miscellaneous Flying		
HD22	Cmc/Ctrl-TACP/AFAC-Gen/Mob	Command and Control TACP/AFAC-Generation and Mobility
HG23	Comps-Gen	Composite Wing-Generation
HM24	Comps-Mob	Composite Wing-Mobility
HD28	Comps-Gen/Mob	Composite Wing-Generation and Mobility
J Reconnaissance		
JM22	★Man Recon-Mob	Manned Reconnaissance-Mobility
JG23	★Man Recon-Gen	Manned Reconnaissance-Generation
JM24	★UAV Recon-Mob	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance-Mobility
JG25	★UAV Recon-Gen	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Reconnaissance-Generation
JM26	★Man Air Sample-Mob	Manned Air Sampling-Mobility
JG27	★UAV Air Sample-Gen	Unmanned Air Sampling-Generation
JD28	★Man Recon-Gen/Mob	Manned Reconnaissance-Generation and Mobility
JD29	★UAV Recon-Gen/Mob	Unmanned Aerial Reconnaissance-Generation and Mobility
K Search and Rescue and Combat Rescue		

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles		
DOCID	**Short Mission Title**	**Long Mission Title**
KM22	SAR-Mob	Search and Rescue-Mobility
KG23	SAR-Gen	Search and Rescue-Generation
KD24	SAR-Gen/Mob	Search and Rescue-Generation and Mobility
KM25	Cmbt Rescue-Mob	Combat Rescue-Mobility
KG26	Cmbt Rescue-Gen	Combat Rescue-Generation
KD27	Cmbt Rescue-Gen/Mob	Combat Rescue-Generation and Mobility
L Special Operations		
LM24	Psy War-Mob	Special Operations Psychological Warfare-Mobility
LG25	Psy War-Gen	Special Operations Psychological Warfare-Generation
LM26	SO U/W-Mob	Special Operations Unconventional Warfare-Mobility
LG27	SO U/W-Gen	Special Operations Unconventional Warfare-Generation
LM28	SO Other-Mob	Special Operations Other-Mobility
LG29	SO Other-Gen	Special Operations Other-Generation
Nonaircraft Units		
M Aerial Port		
MM22	MAPS-Mob	Mobile Aerial Port Unit-Mobility
MG23	APS-Gen	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Generation
MM24	APS-Mob	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Mobility
MD34	APS-Gen/Mob	Strategic Aerial Port Unit-Generation and Mobility
N Civil Engineer		
NM22	CE PB-Mob	Prime BEEF-Mobility
NG23	CE PB-Gen	Prime BEEF-Generation
NM24	CE RRR-Mob	Rapid Runway Repair-Mobility
NG25	CE RRR-Gen	Rapid Runway Repair-Generation
NM26	CE RH-Mob	RED HORSE-Mobility
NG27	CE RH-Gen	RED HORSE-Generation
ND28	CE PB-Gen/Mob	Prime BEEF-Generation and Mobility
ND29	CE RH-Gen/Mob	RED HORSE-Generation and Mobility
O Ground-To-Ground and Ground-To-Air Missile		
OM34	G/A Conv-Mob	SAM/SHORAD-Mobility
P Medical		
PM22	Med Evac-Mob	Aeromedical Evacuation-Mobility
PG23	Med Evac-Gen	Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation
PM24	Med Serv-Mob	Medical Services-Mobility
PD25	Med Serv-Gen	Medical Services-Generation
PD26	Med Serv-Gen/Mob	Medical Services-Generation and Mobility
PD27	Med Evac-Gen/Mob	Aeromedical Evacuation-Generation and Mobility

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles		
DOCID	**Short Mission Title**	**Long Mission Title**
Q Security Police/Countintelligence/Special Investigation (CI/SPL)		
QM22	SP Mob (Dependent)	Security Police-Mobility (Requiring Support)
QG23	SP-IP Gen	Security Police-In Place Generation
QD25	SP-IP Gen/Mob	Security Police-In Place Generation and Mobility
QM32	★CI/Spl-Mob	CI/Spl-Mobility (requiring support)
QG33	★CI/Spl-Gen	CI/Spl-Generation (in place)
QD35	★CI/Spl-Gen/Mob	CI/Spl-Generation (in place) and Mobility (requiring support)
R Ground Command and Control		
RM22	★CRE-Mob	Control and Reporting Element-Mobility
RG23	★AOC Comm-Gen	Air Operations Center Communication-Generation
RG24	AOC-Mob	Air Operations Center-Mobility
RM25	TIS-Mob	Air Intelligence Squadron-Mobility
RM26	★TIS-Gen	Air Intelligence Squadron-Generation
RM29	CRC-Mob	Control and Reporting Center-Mobility
RM32	ASOC-Mob	Air Support Operations Center-Mobility
RM33	TACP-Mob	Air Control Party-Mobility
RG35	TACP-Gen	Air Control Party-Generation
RG37	CRC-Gen	Control and Reporting Center-Generation
RG38	AC&W-Gen	Aircraft Control and Warning-Generation
RG39	ADS-Gen	Air Defense Surveillance-Generation
RM42	TCG Aug-Mob	Control Group Augmentation-Mobility
RD43	AC&W-Gen/Mob	Aircraft Control and Warning-Generation and Mobility
RM44	★AOC Comm-Mob	Air Operations Center Communications-Mobility
RG45	WCE-Gen	Weapons Control Element-Generation
RM46	WCE-Mob	Weapons Control Element-Mobility
RG47	TCOT-Gen	Control Operations Team-Generation
RM48	TCOT-Mob	Control Operations Team-Mobility
RD49	ASOC-Gen/Mob	Air Support Operations Center-Generation and Mobility
RD52	TACP-Gen/Mob	Air Control Party-Generation and Mobility
RD53	ACS-Mob	Air Control Squadron-Mobility
RD54	★Air Ops-Mob	Airfield Operations-Mobility
RD55	★Air Ops-Gen	Airfield Operations-Generation
S Communications		
SM22	Cmbt Comm-Mob	Combat Communications-Mobility
SM23	Comm-Mob	Communications-Mobility
SG24	Comm-Gen	Communications-Generation
SM25	JCS-Mob	Joint Communications Support-Mobility
SM26	E/I-Mob	Engineering Installation-Mobility
SG27	E/I-Gen	Engineering Installation-Generation

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles

DOCID	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
SD33	Comm-Gen/Mob	Communications-Generation and Mobility
SG34	Comm Eval-Gen	Communications Evaluation-Generation
SM35	COMCAM-Mob	Combat Camera-Mobility
T Weather		
TM22	WX-Mob	Weather-Mobility
TG23	WX-Gen	Weather-Generation
TD24	WX-Gen/Mob	Weather-Generation and Mobility
U Base Support		
UG22	Base Trans-Gen	Base Transportation-Generation
UD23	Base Trans-Gen/Mob	Base Transportation-Generation and Mobility
UG24	Supply-Gen	Supply-Generation
UM25	Supply-Mob	Supply-Mobility
UD26	Supply-Gen/Mob	Supply-Generation and Mobility
UM27	Prime RIBS-Mob	Services Prime RIBS-Mobility
UD28	Prime RIBS-Gen/Mob	Services Prime RIBS-Generation and Mobility
UM29	Base Trans-Mob	Base Transportation-Mobility
UG32	Prime RIBS-Gen	Services Prime RIBS-Generation
UD33	★MSSQ-Gen/Mob	Mission Support Squadron-Generation and Mobility
UM34	★MSSQ-Mob	Mission Support Squadron-Mobility
UG35	★MSSQ-Gen	Mission Support Squadron-Generation
UM36	★Contracting-Mob	Contingency Contracting Support - Mobility
V Intelligence		
VG22	Intl Supt-Gen	Intelligence Support-Generation
VG23	★ESSA-Gen	Electronic Systems Security Assessment-Generation
VG24	ABN Intl Supt-Gen	Airborne Intelligence Support-Generation
VG25	Tac Recon Sys Supt-Gen	Tactical Reconnaissance System Support-Generation
VG26	Tac Recon Intl Supt-Gen	Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Support-Generation
VM27	★ESSA-Mob	Electronic Systems Security Assessment-Mobility
VM28	Intl Supt/Comm-Mob	Intelligence Support and Communications-Mobility
VD29	★ESSA-Gen/Mob	Electronic Systems Security Assessment-Generation/Mobility
VD32	ABN Intl Supt-Gen/Mob	Airborne Intelligence Support-Generation and Mobility
VD33	Tac Recon Intl Supt-Gen/Mob	Tactical Reconnaissance Intelligence Support-Generation and Mobility
VD34	Elec War Supt-Gen/Mob	Electronic Warfare Support-Generation and Mobility
VM35	Intl Supt/Comm Aug-Mob	Intelligence Support and Communications Augmentation-Mobility
VM36	Tac Intl Supt/Comm-Mob	Tactical Intelligence Support and Communications-Mobility
VM37	ABN Intl Supt-Mob	Airborne Intelligence Support-Mobility
VM38	SO Intl Supt/Comm-Mob	Special Operations Intelligence Support and Communications-Mobility

TABLE 2.1. DOC Identifier Codes and Mission Titles

DOCID	Short Mission Title	Long Mission Title
W Space Units		
WG22	★Ground MW-Gen	Ground Based Missile Warning-Generation
WD23	MW-Gen/Mob	Spaced Based Early Warning-Surveillance
WG24	Spac Sur-Gen	Space Surveillance-Generation
WG25	SCC-Gen	Satellite Command and Control-Generation
WG26	Spac Intl-Gen	Space Intelligence-Generation
WG27	Theater MW-Gen	Theater Ballistic Missile Warning-Generation
WG28	Spac EW-Gen	Space Based Early Warning-Generation
WG29	Spac Lift-Gen	Space Lift-Generation
Z Other		
ZG23	Recon-Gen	Reconnaissance Technical Squadron-Generation
ZM24	CLSS-Mob	Combat Logistics Support Squadron-Mobility
ZM26	Recon-Mob	Reconnaissance Technical Squadron-Mobility
ZM28	Cmbt Cntl Ops-Mob	Combat Control Operations-Mobility
ZM29	ALCE-Mob	Airlift Control Element-Mobility
ZM30	★Spec Tac Ops-Mob	Special Tactics Operations-Mobility
ZG-31	★Air Mob Supt Sq-Gen	Air Mobility Support Squadron-Gen
ZM-32	★Air Mob Cntl Sq-Mob	Air Mobility Control Squadron-Mobility
ZM-33	★Air Mob Ops Sq-Mob	Air Mobility Operations Squadron - Mobility
ZM-34	★Air Mob Maint Sq- Mob	Air Mobility Maintenance Squadron - Mobility

TABLE 2.2. Special Mission Capability Codes to Use In SMCC1, SMCC2, SMCC3, SMCC4

A	B	C	D
Code	Capability	Code	Capability
1	PAVE SPIKE	22	HARPOON
2	PAVE TACK	30	Adverse Weather Aerial Delivery System (AWADS) (all)
3	Maverick	31	Airdrop (AMC only)
4	Search and Rescue	32	Air Refueling (AMC only)
5	Strike Control and Reconnaissance	33	Special Operations Low Level I (SOLL I)
6	Side Looking Airborne Radar (SLAR)	34	High Altitude Low Opening (HALO)
7	Tactical Electronic Reconnaissance (TEREC)	35	Low Altitude Parachute Extraction System (LAPES)
8	AN/ARN-101/LORAN	36	AWADS (lead only)
9	PAVE PENNY	37	SOLL II
10	GBU-15	38	GBU-10/12
11	Weather Reconnaissance	39	GBU-24
12	LNO	40	GBU-27
13	Conventional Delivery	41	MC-1
14	Sea Reconnaissance/Surveillance	42	Night Toss
15	Low-Altitude Navigation (LANA)	43	TMU-28

16	Low-Altitude Navigation Targeting Infrared for Night (LANTIRN)	44	JMO (Air)
17	Joint Air Attack Team (JAAT)	45	HARM
18	Mine Laying	46	Non-AWADS lead
19	IIR Maverick	47	leaflet drop
20	IIR GBU-15	48	flare launch
21	Other (use in interim until better code available)	49	boat drop
		50	killer scout

Chapter 3

REPORTING C-LEVEL DATA ELEMENTS

3.1. When To Use This Chapter:

• MAJCOMs and measured units. Use this chapter to calculate values for C-level data elements applicable to your unit.

• Subordinate Reporting Organizations. Use this chapter to gather data from measured units, verify calculations, and submit a properly formatted report.

• Command Echelons Above Measured Unit. Use this chapter to ensure C-level data is relayed without change or delay and comment on its content as appropriate.

3.2. General Policy for C-Level Calculations. SORTS is not to be used in any capacity as input for the performance appraisal of the unit or the unit commander.

3.2.1. **Measured Units:**

3.2.1.1. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) policy requires all combat units, combat support elements, and Service-selected combat service support elements in the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP) or an operation plan in the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES) to report. The Air Force extends this to all unit types listed in paragraph 2.2 to give visibility for crisis planning to units not currently in plans.

3.2.1.2. The unit's overall C-level will be based only on the resources and training organic (assigned, allocated or direct support) to the measured unit or its parent unit. Mobile or transportable communications organizations may include those resources on loan that can be redeployed within organizational-tasked response time, not to exceed 72 hours.

3.2.1.3. Two units can't both count the same resource as available.

3.2.1.4. Calculate and report C-levels for all measured areas unless exempted by table 3.1. Don't subjectively raise or lower measured area C-levels.

3.2.1.5. Only the commander of the measured unit can set the overall unit C-level. Unless factors like those in paragraph 8.2 warrant subjectively changing the value, use the same C-level as the lowest measured area. If done, clearly indicate reasons.

3.2.2. Command Echelons Above Measured Unit:

3.2.2.1. Don't change any of the reported C-levels.

3.2.2.2. Submit remarks if desired to comment on reported levels or describe assistance actions.

3.3. How Often to Check and Report C-Level Data Elements. CJCS policy requires changes to reach the National Military Command Center (NMCC) within 24 hours or faster as CJCS directs and authorizes Services to require periodic reporting. Therefore, Air Force units will report at these frequencies:

3.3.1. For each active DOC statement, report this data within 24 hours of change or more frequently if specifically directed during crisis:

• Overall C-levels.

• Overall reason codes.

• Measured area levels.

• Measured area reason codes.

★3.3.2. Aircraft and nonaircraft units will check every element listed in this chapter at least once a calendar month so the latest report is never more than 28 to 31 days old, unless directed otherwise by HQ USAF.

3.3.2.1. Submit changes under appropriate labels and a new report date under label RICDA; RICDF for secondary missions.

3.3.2.2. If no change, show data has been checked by submitting a validation report. Report the overall C-level under label READY and a new date under label RICDA. Use READF and RICDF for secondary missions.

3.3.2.3. If entering "1" under label READY and "X" was in REASN, resubmit "X" to prevent values in REASN, SECRN, and TERRN from being blanked. The same applies to REASF, SECRF, and TERRF.

3.3.3. If unit is committed to combat operations (i.e., located in a combat zone), report C-level data at frequency and level of detail set by the CJCS.

3.4. Assumptions to Use When Forecasting Resource Status. CJCS policy gives a choice to assign resource status as of report time or to project out to a mission or alert response time of up to 72 hours. Air Force units will forecast probable C-level status within the DOC statement response time. Instead of resources currently qualifying,

count those resources expected to be mission ready by the DOC response time. Assume the following:

3.4.1. Unit is in its actual deployability posture as dictated by current situation and existing JCS orders.

3.4.2. If not already done, assume unit could:

• Conduct emergency recall of personnel.

• Curtail routine training not related to deployability posturing.

• Curtail scheduled maintenance.

• Increase workshift length.

3.4.3. Delivery schedules for ordered items from outside agencies will not change from current projections.

3.4.4. If resources are allocated to several units under a parent unit (e.g., squadrons in a wing) and there is an envisioned deployment sequence, a unit's share is based on its place in the planned sequence.

3.5. Policy for Units With Deployed Resources:

3.5.1. Permanently Separated Detachment. Detachments planned to be geographically separated from their parent unit in peacetime will themselves act as measured units in peacetime and report their own C-level data.

3.5.2. Whole Unit Temporarily Deployed in Support of an Operation. A whole unit is deployed when at least 75 percent of its resources (i.e., both measured equipment and personnel) have moved to a single location and is under the operational control of an Air Force component command. Parent and gaining Air Force component commands will transfer command reporting organization responsibilities within 24 hours after unit deploys. If an Air Force component command does not have a command reporting organization, its parent Air Force MAJCOM will fill the role.

3.5.3. Part of Unit Temporarily Deployed in Support of an Operation. Specific rules depend on the situation:

3.5.3.1. Deployment by UTC (standard or nonstandard) to build-up preexisting measured units (i.e., increase gaining unit's structured strength and equipage):

3.5.3.1.1. For units supplying resources, subtract the deployment taskings from required and deploying personnel from number assigned and available.

3.5.3.1.2. For unit receiving resources, add their numbers to numbers required and assigned. Determine availability using paragraphs 4.5 and 6.6.

3.5.3.1.3. Use deployment order as authority to temporarily subtract resource requirements from supplying unit DOC statement and add to receiving unit DOC statement.

3.5.3.1.4. Losing unit will enter an "A" under label REASN to indicate "Elements detached. C-levels based on remaining requirements because of partial unit operational deployment. Detached elements reporting as part of another unit. See remarks." If the overall C-level is also less than C-1, enter the reason under label SECRN. In addition, use remarks to emphasize reductions in

required and assigned resources because of deployment to build up another measured unit.

3.5.3.1.5. Gaining unit will enter a "B" under label REASN to indicate "Elements attached. C-levels based on increased requirements because of augmentation from other unit(s). See remarks." If the overall C-level is also less than C-1, enter the reason under label SECRN. In addition, use remarks to emphasize the increase in required and assigned resources because of augmentation.

3.5.3.2. Deployment by UTC (standard or nonstandard) to operate in stand-alone capacity as a temporary or provisional unit acting as its own subordinate reporting organization:

3.5.3.2.1. For unit supplying resources, subtract the number of resources from the supplying unit's numbers required, assigned, and available.

3.5.3.2.2. Losing parent unit will enter a "Y" under label FLAG and a "C" under label REASN to indicate "Elements detached. C-levels based on remaining requirements because of partial unit operational deployment. Detached elements reporting separately. See remarks." If the overall C-level is also less than C-1, enter the reason under label SECRN. In addition, use remarks to emphasize reductions in required and assigned resources because of deployment to establish another measured unit.

3.5.3.2.3. The HQ USAF SORTS office, in coordination with the JCS Joint Staff, will decide on a case by case basis the extent of reporting for these temporary organizations.

3.5.3.3. Deployment by UTC (standard or nonstandard) to operate in a standalone capacity as a temporary unit with SORTS reporting responsibility remaining with the parent measured unit:

3.5.3.3.1. Count personnel and equipment as available if capable of being ready to deploy from the current location within the DOC response time. Assume necessary deployment orders will be issued.

3.5.3.3.2. Enter a "D" under label REASN to indicate "Geographically separated elements. C-levels based on all resources including some deployed in support of an operation. See remarks." In addition, use the remarks to emphasize assets at unit present location are reduced because of deployment.

3.5.3.4. Transfers, loans, or supplementing of personnel, equipment, or supplies (e.g., resources turned in to personnel or supply system) to fill shortfalls in preexisting measured units:

3.5.3.4.1. For supplying unit, consider resources unavailable. Don't adjust numbers authorized or required.

3.5.3.4.2. For receiving unit, add resource numbers to number assigned. Determine availability according to paragraphs 4.5 and 6.6. Don't adjust numbers authorized or required.

3.5.3.5. Transfers, loans, or robusting of personnel, equipment, or supplies (e.g., resources turned in to

personnel or supply system) from several units to form a temporary or provisional unit:

3.5.3.5.1.   The HQ USAF SORTS office, in coordination with the Joint Staff will decide on a case basis the extent of reporting for these temporary organizations.

3.5.4. Part of Unit Temporarily Deployed in Support of an Exercise or for Training:

3.5.4.1.   Determine which personnel count as available according to paragraph 4.5.

3.5.4.2.   Count equipment and supplies as on hand regardless of location as long as the resources remain organic to the measured unit.

3.5.4.3.   Determine which equipment count as available according to paragraph 6.6.

3.6. Policy Differences for Reserve Component Units:

3.6.1.   How Often to Check and Report C-Level Data Elements. Use paragraph 3.3 with these changes:

3.6.1.1.   Regardless of mobilization or call up status, CJCS policy requires Reserve Component units to report changes to C- level data within 24 hours of a change. For units not mobilized or called up, don't take extraordinary measures to monitor, solely for SORTS, resource availability between unit training assemblies. However, units must account for major preplanned activities affecting C-level status and submit new reports within 24 hours of the changes.

3.6.1.2.   Prior to mobilization or Presidential Call Up, check C-level data identified in this chapter at least once a calendar month during unit training assemblies.

3.6.1.3.   Affected units after partial mobilization or Presidential call up or all units after total mobilization will check C-level data according to paragraph 3.3.

3.6.2.   **What Assumptions to Use When Forecasting Resource Status.** Besides the assumptions in paragraph 3.4, assume the unit needs the first 24 hours of its DOC response time to recall and mobilize as part of a full or partial mobilization or Presidential call up.

3.7. What Is Needed to Prepare C-Level Data:

3.7.1.   **Record of Current C-Level Data in SORTS.**

3.7.2.   **DOC Statement.**

3.7.3.   **Unit Type Code (UTC) Mission Capability Statement (MISCAP).** Get one of these for each tasked UTC on the DOC statement.

★3.7.4.   **Wartime Unit Manpower Document (UMD).** Get this if the DOC statement says to use the UMD. The Manpower Office may provide a different document with the same essential information.

3.7.5.   **UTC Manpower Details.** Get these for each tasked UTC on the DOC statement.

3.7.6.   **Minimum Essential Manning List (MEML).** Get this if an intelligence unit with a DOC statement which says to use a MEML.

3.7.7.   **Air Force SORTS Desire List.** Get this or a similar product from supporting personnel function.

3.7.8.   **Tables of Allowance.** Get those listed in the DOC statement or this regulation.

3.7.9.   **UTC Logistics Details.** Get logistics details for each tasked UTC on the DOC statement.

3.7.10.   **Weapon System Management Information System-Sustainability Assessment Module (WSMIS-SAM) Data Products.** Get these if the DOC statement says to use WSMIS-SAM.

3.7.11.   **Mobility Readiness Spares Package (MRSP) Listings.** Get these if unit measures MRSP without WSMIS-SAM.

3.7.12.   **In-place Readiness Spares Package Listings (IRSP).** Get these if unit measures IRSP without WSMIS-SAM.

3.7.13.   Full System List or Basic System List. Get one of these if an aircraft unit.

3.7.14.   AFI 24-204, *Preparing Hazardous Materials for Military Air Shipments.* Get this if a transportation unit.

3.7.15.   AFI 24-301, Volume I, *Vehicle Operations, Acquisition, Management, and Use of Motor Vehicles.* Get this if a transportation unit.

3.7.16.   AFI 10-210, *Prime BEEF Program, and Prime BEEF Equipment and Supplies Listings (ESLs).* Get these if unit is tasked with a civil engineer Prime BEEF team(s).

3.7.17.   AFI 10-209, AS 429, and AS 012 for RED HORSE units. Get these if a Red Horse unit.

3.7.18.   AFI 32-3001, *Explosive Ordnance Disposal Program, and Prime BEEF EOD ESLs.* Get this if unit is tasked with a Prime BEEF EOD team(s).

3.7.19.   AFI 10-214, *Air Force Prime Readiness in Base Services Program.* Get this if a Prime RIBS unit.

3.7.20.   AFI 41-106, *Medical Readiness Planning and Training*. Get this if a medical unit.

3.7.21.   AFI 65-503, *US Air Force Cost and Planning Factors*. Get this if an aircraft unit.

3.7.22.   LODGET for security police units with a mobility mission.

3.7.23.   Medical Stock List. Get a War Reserve Materiel (WRM) Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet if a medical unit.

3.7.24.   **Registered Equipment Management System (REMS), CA/CRL, or Other Major**
Command Vehicle Authorization List (VAL). Get one of these if an aerial port or base transportation unit.

3.7.25.   **Tactical Requirements and Doctrine Statement.** Get this if a missile warning or space surveillance unit.

3.7.26.   **Mission Requirements Document.** Get this if a satellite command and control or space-based surveillance unit.

3.7.27.   **MAJCOM Training Manuals.** Get these if unit uses Method B to calculate for training.

3.8. Preparing Measured Area -Level Data Elements:

★3.8.1.   **Personnel Level P-Level Data Elements.** Use chapter 4 to check these elements:

• P-level and reason code under labels PRRAT and PRRES.

• Total and critical personnel percentages under labels PERTP and PERTC.

• Total personnel authorized or required, assigned, and available under labels TPAUTH, TPASG, and TPAVL.

• Critical personnel authorized or required, assigned, and available under labels CPAUR, CPASG, and CPAVL.

★3.8.2. **Equipment and Supplies On Hand S-Level Data Elements.** Use chapter 5 to check these elements:

• S-level and reason code under labels ESRAT and ESRES.

• Combat essential and support equipment on hand percentages under labels EQSEE and EQSSE.

• Up to nine subareas under labels ESSA1 through ESSA9.

• For aircraft units, the number of aircraft authorized, assigned, and on hand under labels MEARD, MEASG, and MEPOS.

★3.8.3. **Equipment Condition R-Level Data Elements.** Use chapter 6 to check these elements:

• R-level and reason code under labels ERRAT and ERRES.

• Combat essential and support equipment condition percentages under labels EQREE and EQRED.

• Up to eight subareas under labels ERSA1 through ERSA8.

• For aircraft units, the number of aircraft mission ready and available, and possessed under label MEMRA, and MEPOS.

★3.8.4. **Training T-Level Data Elements.** Use chapter 7 to check these elements:

• T-level, training percentage, and reason code under labels TRRAT, TRUTC, and TRRES.

• For units using Method B, number of crews authorized or required, assigned, and available under labels TCARQ, TCRAS, and TCRAV.

• For units using Method C, up to five subarea percentages under labels TRSA1 through TRSA5.

3.8.5. **Overall C-level Data Elements.** Use chapter 8 to check these elements:

• Overall C-level and primary reason code under labels READY and REASN.

• Forecasted overall C-level and forecasted date of change under labels CARAT and CADAT.

• Secondary and tertiary reason codes: Secondary reason is optional except when "X" or "Z" is the primary reason. If changed, report it under label SECRN. Tertiary reason is always optional. If changed, report it under label TERRN. Once reported, keep them current or delete them.

3.9. Getting Data from Measured Unit to Subordinate Reporting Organization:

3.9.1. **Subordinate Reporting Organization at Same Location as Measured Unit.** The command reporting organization can identify one of these as a standard or let subordinate reporting organizations do it:

• Worksheets such as those in the Air Force SORTS Worksheet Pamphlet.

• MAJCOM reporting automated formats.

3.9.2. **Measured Unit Geographically Separated from Subordinate Reporting Organization.** The command reporting organization will select the easiest method for the measured unit which gives reasonable confidence users will receive the data. Methods include:

3.9.2.1. Reporting direct to command reporting organization (i.e. unit acts as own subordinate reporting organization).

3.9.2.2. Narrative AUTODIN messages to the subordinate reporting organization. Subordinate reporting organization supplies the precise format.

3.9.2.3. Secure voice and FAX.

Table 3.1. Units Authorized To Report C-6 In A Measured Resource Area

R U L E	A If the unit is a(n)	B and the unit situation is that it	C then it will report C-6 under labels
1	Reserve Associate airlift unit	is not authorized any aircraft or SORTS measured equipment of its own	ESRAT and ERRAT
2	intelligence unit		
3	combat communications unit	has only personnel taskings	
4	communications unit		
(table continued on next page.)			

R U L E	A	B	C
	If the unit is a(n)	**and the unit situation is that it**	**then it will report C-6 under labels**
		Table 3.1. continued.	
5	combat camera team	has only personnel taskings	ESRAT and ERRAT
6	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	has no SORTS measured organic equipment except for tool and team kits, individual weapons, firefighter clothing, ammunition, and body armor (condition is already considered in the equipment and supplies on hand area since for these units these items must be mission ready to be counted as on hand)	ERRAT
7	medical unit	is not authorized any of the SORTS measured WRM project codes identified in table 5.1, Rule 32	ESRAT and ERRAT
8		has no SORTS measured organic equipment requirements except for the WRM project codes identified in table 5.1, Rule 32 (condition is already considered in the equipment and supplies on hand area since for these units these items must be mission ready to be counted as on hand)	ERRAT
9	combat logistics support squadron	has no SORTS measured organic combat essential requirements (i.e., all equipment is support equipment whose condition is already considered in the equipment and supplies on hand area since for these units these items must be mission ready to be counted as on hand)	ERRAT
10	base transportation unit	does not have a vehicle requirement	ESRAT and ERRAT
11		is tasked with a personnel only UTC that does not require any vehicle operators or hazardous cargo certifiers	TRRAT
12	logistics squadron-transportation	does not have a vehicle requirement	ESRAT and ERRAT
13	element	is tasked with a personnel only UTC that does not require any vehicle operators or hazardous cargo certifiers	TRRAT
14	supply unit	is tasked with a personnel only UTC	ESRAT and ERRAT
15		has no requirement for fuel mobility support equipment operators	TRRAT
16	logistics squadron-supply	is tasked with a personnel only UTC	ESRAT and ERRAT
17	element	has no requirement for combat supply system or fuel mobility support equipment operators	TRRAT
18	Prime RIBS unit	has no SORTS measured organic equipment requirements (i.e., unit uses only nonorganic WRM or fixed facilities owned by another unit)	ESRAT and ERRAT
19	surface-to-air missile unit	is operated, manned, and maintained, by a foreign military unit with the equipment owned by the US	PRRAT and TRRAT
20	reserve aerial port units	does not have equipment that is reported	ESRAT and ERRAT
21	weather unit	has no equipment requirements	ESRAT and ERRAT
22	special tactics unit	reports as available only those equipment items that are mission ready and on-hand	ERRAT
23	combat control unit	reports as available only those equipment items that are mission ready and on-hand	ERRAT
24	AFOSI unit (Cl/Spl)	is not tasked under a specific OPLAN or under the AFOSI WMP-III	ESRAT and ERRAT

Chapter 4

PERSONNEL MEASURED AREA DATA

4.1.   When To Use This Chapter.   MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to calculate a personnel measured area level (P-level), supporting counts, and percentages. Do the following:
- Collect source documents from the list in paragraph 3.7.
- Calculate a total personnel percentage according to paragraph 4.2.
- Calculate a critical personnel percentage according to paragraph 4.3.
- Change total and critical personnel percentages into a P-level according to paragraph 4.4.
- Identify the personnel limiting factor according to paragraph 4.4.

4.2. Calculating the Total Personnel Percentage:
4.2.1. Find number of total personnel required.
4.2.1.1. Find the source to use in DOC statement.
★4.2.1.2. If source is UMD count wartime requirements (including military and emergency essential DoD civilians) listed on measured unit's wartime UMD and direct support unit(s') wartime UMD. For units with multiple weapon systems, use the program element code (PEC) to allocate the requirements to the appropriate weapon system and then divide total personnel assigned and available by UMD wartime requirements to calculate percentage. For identical units with same weapon system, divide personnel equally.
4.2.1.3. If source is UTC, add numbers of military and emergency essential DoD civilian personnel required by the DOC statement listed UTC manpower details.
4.2.1.4. If source is MEML, count all military and emergency essential DoD civilian requirments listed on MEML.
4.2.1.5. Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label TPAUTH.
4.2.2. Find number of total personnel assigned.
4.2.2.1. Count personnel from when they sign in on permanent change of station (PCS) until they sign out. Count assigned military regardless of Air Force specialty codes (AFSC), skill levels, or grades. When available, use latest SORTS desire list or similar local product as your source.
4.2.2.2. Add numbers of assigned personnel from direct support units and if the DOC statement directs, emergency essential DoD civilians.
4.2.2.3. Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label TPASG. Ensure it's not less than the values in CPASG and TPAVL.
4.2.3. Find number of total personnel available.

4.2.3.1. Count number of available personnel in unit:
4.2.3.1.1. Decide which personnel count as available according to paragraph 4.5.
4.2.3.1.2. Count available military regardless of AFSCs, skill levels, or grades except active duty units can't count Reserve and Guard unit personnel attached for training (e.g., annual active duty tours); and don't count individual mobilization augmentees unless they've been assigned as part of a mobilization or call up.
4.2.3.1.3 Add numbers of available personnel from direct support units and if the DOC statement directs, emergency essential DoD civilians.
4.2.3.1.4. Subtract or add available personnel as specified in Part IIIA, additional notes for units with a split tasking.
4.2.3.2. Save the total until done. If changed, enter it under label TPAVL.
4.2.4. Calculate total personnel percentage:
★4.2.4.1. If ten or more required, divide number of personnel available by number of personnel required (UTC). Multiply the result by 100 and round off to a whole number.
4.2.4.2. If nine or less, look it up in table 4.1.
4.2.4.3 Save the percentage until done. If changed, enter it under label PERTP.

4.3.   Calculating the Critical Personnel Percentage:
4.3.1. Find number of critical personnel required:
4.3.1.1. Find the source to use in DOC statement.
4.3.1.2.   Find critical positions using table 4.4. Count suffixed AFSCs separately and prefixed AFSCs together unless table 4.4 says otherwise. Don't count "1" skill level positions.
4.3.1.3. If source is UMD:
4.3.1.3.1. Count critical military requirements.
★4.3.1.3.2. Add numbers of critical wartime military and emergency essential DoD civilian requirements listed on measured units.   Divide total personnel assigned and available by wartime UMD requirements to calculate percentage. For units with multiple weapon systems, use the program element code (PEC) to allocate the requirements to the appropriate weapon system and then divide total personnel assigned and available by wartime UMD required to calculate percentage. For identical units with same weapon system, divide personnel equally.
4.3.1.3.3. If the DOC statement directs, include critical, emergency essential DoD civilian requirements from your unit and direct support units. Major commands will state which civilian ratings convert to critical AFSCs. Don't count foreign national civilian positions which integrate into host nation military forces during crisis.

★4.3.1.4.   If source is UTC, add numbers of critical military and emergency essential DoD civilian required by UTC manpower details listed on DOC statement.   For identical units with same weapon system, divide personnel equally.

★4.3.1.4.1. If the DOC statement directs, include critical, emergency essential DoD civilian requirements from your unit and direct support units. Major commands will state which civilian ratings convert to critical AFSCs. Don't count foreign national civilian positions which integrate into host nation military forces during crisis.

4.3.1.5. If MEML source, add numbers of critical military and emergency essential DoD civilian required by the MEML.

4.3.1.5.1. If the DOC statement directs, include critical, emergency essential DoD civilian requirements from your unit and direct support units. Major commands will state which civilian ratings convert to critical AFSCs. Don't count foreign national civilian positions which integrate into host nation military forces during crisis.

4.3.1.6.   Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label CPAUR.

4.3.2. Find Number of Critical Personnel Assigned. For the critical positions from
paragraph 4.3.1.3, count which have qualified personnel assigned. Count each person against only one position. Use these rules:

4.3.2.1. Count personnel assigned from when they sign in PCS or are attached TDY until they sign out.

4.3.2.2. Count officers as qualified when their primary or duty AFSC is either at least entry level in the critical AFSC or a substitute listed in the UTC mission capability statement (MISCAP) and the DOC statement directs UTC as the source.

4.3.2.3. Count enlisted personnel as qualified when their primary or control AFSC is one of these:

4.3.2.3.1.   At least at the designated skill level in the critical AFSC. However, don't include personnel with a "1" skill level in C-level reporting.

4.3.2.3.2. Skill level substitutions may be accomplished using the following criteria. A position may be filled with a person possessing a skill level two levels above or one level lower than the requirement calls for. To be eligible, the individual must be able to perform at the skill level to which they are to be assigned.

4.3.2.3.3. A substitute listed in the UTC MISCAP and the DOC statement directs UTC as the source.

4.3.2.4.   Use the latest SORTS desire list and save the total until done. If changed, enter it under label CPASG but don't put in a value higher than the one in TPASG or less than the one in CPAVL.

4.3.3. Find number of critical personnel available. Case-by-case using paragraph 4.5, decide which assigned critical personnel from paragraph 4.3.2 are available. Add those numbers together and save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label CPAVL.

4.3.4. Calculate Critical Personnel Percentage.

4.3.4.1. If ten or more are required, divide the number of critical personnel available by the number of critical personnel required. Multiply result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

4.3.4.2. If nine or less, look it up in table 4.1.

4.3.4.3. Save the percentage until done. If changed, enter it under label PERTC.

4.4.   Calculating and Explaining the Personnel P-Level:

4.4.1.   Change total personnel percentage into a P-level. Use table 4.2.   When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes personnel, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.5.

4.4.2.   Change critical personnel percentage into a P-level. Use table 4.3. When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes critical personnel, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.5.

★4.4.3. Choose lowest of critical and total personnel P-levels as the personnel P-level.

★4.4.4.   Save the personnel P-level until done.   If changed, enter it under label PRRAT. Use PRRAF for secondary missions.

4.4.5.   Assign Personnel Reason Codes. When the personnel P-level is less than P-1, pick the most specific code from table 4.6 to explain it. Save it until done. If changed, enter it under label PRRES. Use PRREF for secondary missions.

4.5. Determining Which Personnel Count as Available. Forecast the number of personnel available within the DOC response time. Unless their status changed since the SORTS desire list was made:

4.5.1. Count them as available if their status codes on the desire list match to "A" for "available" in table 4.5.

★4.5.2. Case-by-case decide which count as available if their codes match to "CC" for "commanders choice" or "CC/C" for commander's choice after consulting with the appropriate base agency (legal, medical, social actions and so on).

4.5.3.   Case-by-case decide which count as available if their status codes match to "CC/R" for commander's choice available after recall or return to station.

4.5.3.1. On the DOC statement, find the mission title:

4.5.3.1.1. For generation, alert, or surveillance missions, count personnel available if they could be made ready at their current location within their DOC response time.

4.5.3.1.2. For mobility missions, count them available if they could be ready to deploy from their present location within the DOC response time.

4.5.3.1.3.   For combined generation and mobility missions, allocate personnel to each mission just for the purposes of SORTS then apply the rules for each type.

★4.5.3.1.4.   For SIOP missions, count personnel as available if they could be made ready within DOC response time.

4.5.3.2. If a unit lends personnel to another unit only one can count them as available. Unless the major command says otherwise, it will be the unit receiving the personnel.

4.5.4. Don't count individuals available if their status codes match "NA" for "not available.

Table 4.1. Percentage On Hand Matrix For Nine Or Less People										
R U L E	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
	Find row with number of people available	**Find column with number authorized or required**								
		9	**8**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	59	42	33	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	30	28	16	40	30	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4.2. Changing Total Personnel Percentage Into A P-Level	
R U L E	
A	**B**
If the total personnel percentage is in the range from	**then the total personnel P-level is**
90 to 100	P-1
2 80 to 89	P-2
3 70 to 79	P-3
4 0 to 69	P-4

Table 4.3. Changing Critical Personnel Into P-Level	
R U L E	
A	**B**
If the critical personnel percentage is in the range from	**then the critical personnel P-level is**
1 85 to 100	P-1
2 75 to 84	P-2
3 65 to 74	P-3
4 0 to 64	P-4

Table 4.4. Critical Positions By Unit		
R U L E	**A**	**B** **C**
	If your unit is a(n)	**then critical officer positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)**	**then critical enlisted positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)**
1	aircraft operations unit without extra mission crew requirements	11XX*, 12XX*, 13XX*, 15W3A, 15W1A, and all AFSCs with X prefix	1AXXX*, 1TXXX*, and all AFSCs with X and J prefixes, Do not include loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit

	(table continued on next page.)	

Table 4.4. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	then critical officer positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)	then critical enlisted positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)
2	aircraft operations unit with extra mission crew requirements (used if intel/ medical crews etc, are part of flying crews)	11XX*, 12XX*, 13XX*, 14NX*, 15W3A, 15W3A*, 48GX*, and all AFSCs with X prefixes (reference note 2)	1AXXX*, 1TXXX*, 1N0XX, 1N1XX, 3V1XX, 1C3XX, 4F0XX, and 2E5XX. Do not include loadmasters assigned to an aerial port unit
3	aircraft maintenance unit	21AX*	2AXXX*, 2E0XXX*, 2E2XX*, 2E1X1*, 2E3X1*, 2E4X1*, 2S0XX*, and 2T1XX*,
4	aircraft munitions unit	21AX*	2M0XX*, 2W0X1*, 2W1X1*, and 2W2X0*
5	aerial port unit	24TX	1A2XX, 2T2XX, 2T4XX, 2T0XX, 2T1XX. AFSC 1A2XX may fill 2T2X1 positions but not the reverse.
6	communications unit	13B4*, 13B3A/13B1A*, and 33XX*	1C1X1, 2E0XX, 2E1XX*, 2E2X1*, 2E3X1, 2E4X1, 2E5X1, 2E6XX, 2E7XX, 2E8XX, 3CXXX*, 3E0XX, 3E1X1*, 2S0XX, and 3V0XX*
7	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Detail Listing (MP-4 Report) from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs.	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Detail Listing (MP-4 Report) from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs.
8	RED HORSE unit	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Detail Listing (MP-4 Report) from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs.	the critical AFSCs as listed in a current Manpower Detail Listing (MP-4 Report) from the MANPER-B system for the applicable UTCs.
9	missile unit	13SXC and 31PX	3P0XX
10	medical unit	44GX, 44FX, 48GX, 44MX, 44EX, 45SX, 45UX, 45EX, 45NX, 45BX, 45GX, 44DX, 44RX, 45AX, 44NX, 44PX, 46SX, 46MX, 46NX, 46FX, 47SX. AFSC 41A3 critical only for aeromedical evacuation units.	2A6X2, 3C1X1, 4N0XX, 4N1XX, 4A0XX, 4A1XX, 4A2XX. AFSCs 2A692, 2A672, 2A652, 3C191, 3C171, 3X151, 4N0XX*, and A4N090/00 are critical AFSCs only for aeromedical evacuation units. Do not include AFSCs with skill levels of 1, 3, or 00.
11	security police unit	31PX	3P0XX*
12	ground theather air control system unit	11FX*, 11RX*, 33SX*, 11AX*, 11BX*, 11TX*, 11SX*, 11HX*, 11KX*, 11EX*, 13BX*, 12RX*, 12AX*, 12BX*, 12TX*, 12FX*, 12SX*, 12KX*, and 14NX*	1N0XX*, 1N5XX*, 1N1XX*, 3V1XX*, 1C3XX*, 1C4XX*, 1C5XX*, 2A6XX, 2E0XX*, 2E1XX*, 2E2X1*, 2E3X1, 2E4X1, 2E7XX, 2G0XX, 2S0XX, 2T4XX, 3C0XX, 3C2X1, 3E0XX, 3E1X1, 3E9XX, 3P0XX, and 4N0X1
13	combat logistics support squadron	21AX, 62EXH, and 62E3A	2AXXX*, 2T0XX*, and 2S0XX*
14	space warning unit	13S4, 13SX, 62EX, 11EX, 12EX, and 33SX	1N5XX, 1C6XX, 2A6XX, 2EXXX, 2T4XX, 3CXXX, and 3E1XX

(table continued on next page.)

Table 4.4. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	then critical officer positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)	then critical enlisted positions are those with these AFSCs (see note)
15	space operations unit	13S4*, 13SX*, 62E3E*, 62E1E*, 62E3B*,62E1B*, 33S4*,33S3C*, 33S3*, and 33S1*	1C6XX*, 2E4XX*, and 3C0X1*
16	base transportation unit	24TX	2T3XX, 2T3XXA, 2T3XXB, 2T4XX, 2T4X1, 2T0X1, 2T1XX, 2T2X1, and 2S0X1,
17	supply unit	23SX	2WXXX, 2E8X1, 2F0XX, and 2S0XX
18	contracting unit	64P3	6C071,3A051,6C091,6C000
19	Prime RIBS unit	Those critical or core positions identified in the Prime RIBS Manager's Guide Section 7-UTCs	Those critical or core positions identified in the Prime RIBS Manager's Guide Section 7-UTCs
20	intelligence unit	124AW, 12B4W, 12E4W, 12F4W, 12R4W, 12S4W, 33S4, 33S3A, 33S3B, 14NX, 14NXX, and 30C0	1N2XX, 1N4XX, 1N5XX, 1N3XX, 1N6XX, 2E1XX, 2E2X1, 32E3X1, 2E6XX, 3C0XX, 2E0XX, 2AXXX, 3E1XX, 2S0XX, and 3A0XX
21	strategic air defense command and control unit	13BX* and 33XX*	1C5XX*, 2E0XX*, 2E1XX*, 2E2X1*, 2E6XX*, 2T3XX*, 2T4XX, 3C0XX*, 3E0XX*, 3E1X1*, 2S0XX*, and 3P0XX*
22	SAM or SHORAD unit	None. Personnel are not reported	None. Personnel are not reported
23	combat camera unit	3VXX	3V0XX, 2E1X1, 2E1X4, 2E8X1, and 2S0X1
24	PERSCO	36PX	3S0X1
25	combat control unit	13B3H	1C2XX
26	special tactics unit	P13BX	P1T2XX and P1C2XX
27	reconnaissance technical unit	14NXX	1N0XX, 1N1XX, and 3V1XX
28	weather unit	15WX*	1W051A, 1W071A, and 1W091
29	spacelift unit	13SX and 62EX	1C6XX
30	AFOSI unit (CI/Spl)	71SX	7S0X1 and 3A0X1
31	airlift mobility control unit	11A4X, 12A4X and 13BX	1AXXX, 1C0XX, 2E1XX, 2AXXX, 3E0XX, 2S0XX, and 2T2XX
32	airfield operations flight	13B4 and 13B3A	1C0X1 and 1C1X1

NOTES:
1. "X" means all AFSCs in source that match remaining characters are critical AFSCs. "*" means all suffixed and nonsuffixed AFSCs in source document that match remaining characters are critical. Consider AFSCs that convert as still critical.
2. Rule 2 are units that have intelligence, medical, and reconnaissance personnel as part of the crew makeup.
3. Rule 18 AFSC 6C091 may be substituted for a 64P3. AFSC 6C051 may be substituted for a 3A051.

RULE	A	B	C
	If their duty status code on the SORTS desire list is	then their duty status is	and their availability code is
	Part A	Code Status	
1	0	present for duty	CC
2	1	deceased	NA
3	2	missing	NA
4	3	ill/injured (casualty)	NA
5	4	civil confinement (under arrest, pending trial, or awaiting sentence)	NA
6	5	civil confinement (sentenced prison-30 days or more)	NA
7	6	deserter	NA
8	7	absent without leave (AWOL), includes ANG who can't be found	NA
9	8	hospitalization, not assigned, or sick in quarters	NA
10	9	leave (excluding delay enroute)	CC/R
11	10	assigned transient, departing permanent change of station (PCS) or terminal leave (includes USAFR personnel transient to another USAFR unit)	NA
12	11	assigned, not joined (includes USAFR personnel entered initial active duty for training)	NA
13	12	accessed, not joined, TDY enroute (includes USAFR personnel entered initial active duty for training)	NA
14	13	hospitalization, assigned to patient squadron or hospital	NA
15	14	not present for duty (NPFD), other (miscellaneous code; for example: jury duty, military control, etc.)	NA
16	15	enroute to assigned station from temporary duty station (TDY)	NA
17	16	military confinement (under arrest, pending trial, or awaiting sentence)	NA
18	17	military confinement (sentenced prisoner, 30 days or more)	NA
19	18	involuntarily ordered to active duty for 45 days--failed to participate in Air Reserve Force for training	CC
20	19	active duty for training (includes all members performing ADT in excess of 30 days, including the Health Professionals Scholarship program and school tours)	NA
21	20	temporary duty - contingency or rotational exercise	CC/R
22	21	temporary duty - manning assistance	CC/R
23	22	temporary duty - school (less than 20 weeks)	CC/R
24	23	temporary duty - bootstrap	CC/R
25	24	temporary duty - CONUS to CONUS	CC/R
26	25	temporary duty - CONUS to overseas	CC/R
27	26	temporary duty - out of country	CC/R
28	27	temporary duty - in country	CC/R
29	28	pending separation	CC
30	29	duty status whereabouts unknown (DUSTWUN)	NA

★Table 4.5. Interpreting Personnel Status Codes

(table continued on next page.)

★Table 4.5. Continued.			
R U L E	**A** If their duty status code on the SORTS desire list is	**B** then their duty status is	**C** and their availability code is
	Part B	Deployment Availability Legal (FDS DIN KCE)	
32	30	probation or rehabilitation program	CC
33	31	control roster	CC
34	32	pending SP/AFOSI investigation	CC
35	33	administrative or international hold	CC/C
36	34	material witness	CC/C
37	35	action under Article 15 - UCMJ	CC
38	36	prisoner	NA
39	37	pending court-martial or civil trial	NA
40	38	commander directed hold	CC
41	39	adoptive parent	NA
	PART C	Deployment Availability Physical (PDS DIN KCC)	
43	40	assignment limited to base with hospital	CC/C
44	41	medical deferment	CC/C
45	42	physical evaluation board (PEB) action	CC/C
46	43	fly status under review	CC/C
47	44	exceptional family member program (EFMP) deferment	CC
48	45	humanitarian assignment or deferment	NA
49	46	chronic humanitarian	CC
50	47	substance abuse reorientation and treatment (SART) program	CC/C
51	48	decertified for personnel reliability program (PRP)	CC
52	49	deferred because of pregnancy	NA
	PART D	Deployment Availability Time (PDS DIN KCG)	
53	50	projected separation (within 180 days)	CC
54	51	reserve officer DOS (within 180 days)	CC
55	52	1st term airman DOS (within 180 days)	CC
56	53	PCS intercommand (within 180 days)	CC
57	54	PCS intracommand (within 180 days)	CC
58	55	date eligible for return from overseas (DEROS)(within 180 days)	CC
59	56	airman with less than 12 weeks TAFMS	NA
60	57	time on stations (TOS) less than 45 days	NA
61	58	airman declines to extend	NA
62	59	duty and travel restriction	CC/C
	Part E	Deployment Availability Admin (PDS DIN KCA)	
63	60	deferred from hostile fire	NA
64	61	sole surviving son or daughter	NA
65	62	functional category "L" - pipeline	NA
66	63	needs special security investigation required (SIR) clearance	CC
67	64	needs mobility training	CC
68	65	commander's option	CC
69	66	conscientious objector	NA
70	67	insufficient security clearance	CC
71	68	projected for reenlistment (within 180 days)	CC
72	69	ex-prisoner of war (POW)	NA
73	70	quality control	CC
74	71	ANG on special tour MPA mandays	CC
75	72	USAFR special tour MPA mandays	CC

★Table 4.5. Continued.			
R U L E	**A** If their duty status code on the SORTS desire list is	**B** then their duty status is	**C** and their availability code is
76	73	ANG on EAD presidential call	CC
77	74	an AFOSI Special Agent within their first twelve months of their probationary period	NA

NOTE: In case of disparities, AFI 10-403, *Deployment Planning*, takes precedence.

Table 4.6. Reporting Personnel Reason Codes		
R U L E	**A** If the primary reason that the personnel measured resource area is not P-1, is	**B** then in the field PRRES report
1	organization activating	P05
2	organization deactivating	P06
3	organization in rotational deployment	P07
4	organization recently activated/reorganized	P08
5	personnel shortage - deployable personnel	P17
6	personnel shortage - enlisted	P19
7	personnel shortage - maintenance	P26
8	personnel shortage - navigator/observer	P27
9	personnel shortage - officer	P32
10	personnel shortage - pilot	P36
11	subordinate organization detached	P40
12	personnel shortage - vehicle maintenance	P42
13	personnel shortage - aircraft systems maintenance	P43
14	personnel shortage - avionics systems maintenance	P44
15	personnel shortage - communications/electronics maintenance	P45
16	personnel shortage - security police	P47
17	skill shortage - weapon system conversion	P48
18	personnel shortage - aerial port	P49
19	personnel shortage - fire fighters	P50
20	personnel shortage - civil engineer	P51
21	personnel shortage - medical	P52
22	personnel shortage - civilian	P53
23	personnel shortage - enlisted aircrew	P54
24	personnel shortage - weapon system officer	P55
25	personnel shortage - electronic warfare officer	P56
26	personnel shortage - loadmaster	P57
27	personnel shortage - controllers	P58
28	personnel shortage - missile maintenance	P59
29	personnel shortage - aircraft maintenance	P60
30	personnel shortage - computer operator	P61
31	personnel shortage - munitions support	P62
32	personnel shortage - fuels support	P63
33	personnel shortage - supply support	P79
34	personnel shortage - supply and fuels support	P80
35	personnel shortage - no action required	P81
36	personnel shortage - forwarded to MPF for action	P82

R		
U		
L	A	B
E	**If the primary reason that the personnel measured resource area is not P-1, is**	**then in the field PRRES report**
37	personnel shortage - forwarded to MAJCOM for action	P83
38	personnel shortage - forwarded to AFMPC for action	P84
39	area not measured by parent Service direction	PNM
40	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	PUP

Table 4.6. Continued.

Chapter 5

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ON HAND MEASURED AREA DATA

5.1. When and How To Use This Chapter. MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to calculate an equipment and supplies on hand measured area level (S-level), supporting item counts, and percentages. Do the following:

• Gather source documents from the list in paragraph 3.7.

• Calculate subarea percentages according to paragraph 5.2.

• Calculate combat essential and support equipment area percentages according to paragraph 5.3.

• Change area percentages into a S-level according to paragraph 5.4.

• Identify the equipment and supplies on hand limiting factor according to paragraph 5.4.

★5.1.1. Equipment and supplies reporting is based on the unit's full wartime requirement. For generation or generation and mobility missions, the baseline for equipment and supplies reporting are unit authorization documents such as Table of Allowance (TAs). For mobility or SIOP missions, the baseline is the Logistics Details (LOGDET) for the mobility/ inplace Unit Type Codes (UTCs) the unit is required to support.

5.2. Calculating Subarea Percentages. Find unit type in table 5.1, Column A. Across from it will be up to nine subareas to measure. If the DOC statement says to use WSMIS-SAM, use it for the spares subarea according to paragraph 5.5. For each other subarea:

5.2.1. Find number of items authorized or required of each type. Add them together to get a subarea total. Use these rules:

5.2.1.1. **Generation Mission.** Use DOC statement, equipment lists, IRSP, and tables of allowance, as necessary, to find equipment types and numbers authorized. For IRSP, count only "XD" coded repairable items to avoid skewing results with large numbers of easily procured expendable items (excluding Bare Base squadrons). For strategic airlift aircraft, spare engines will be reported by MAJCOM as a fleet status.

5.2.1.2. **Mobility or SIOP Mission.** Use DOC statement to find the types of equipment to measure. Use unit type code (UTC) logistics details to determine specific

equipment items and numbers of items required. If there's more than one UTC, add together individual requirements. Supplement with equipment lists, MRSP lists, and tables of allowance, as necessary. For MRSP, count only "XD" coded repairable items to avoid skewing results with large numbers of easily procured expendable items (excluding Bare Base squadrons).

5.2.1.3. Combined Generation and Mobility Mission. Use rules for both generation and mobility missions.

5.2.2. Count items on hand of each type. Add them together to get a subarea total. Use these rules:

5.2.2.1. Count items unit will possess by DOC response time. Unit must have actual responsibility for items according to applicable supply regulations. Don't count as assigned or possessed:

• Items table 5.1 says must also be "mission ready and available" if they are not. Use rules for mission ready and available in paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6.

• Additional or backup aircraft inventory in excess of the number authorized or required.

• Items in programmed depot maintenance or time compliance technical order depot modification.

• Items temporarily in the hands of another unit because of maintenance lasting more than seven days or crash damage. If unit has such items from another unit, don't count them as on hand either.

• Items loaned to another unit to augment their resources unless major command authorizes. Major commands must ensure only one unit counts these items as on hand.

5.2.2.2. Don't make an actual inventory of the items if there are reports from others.

5.2.2.3. For MRSP and IRSP:

5.2.2.3.1. Count "XD" coded repairable items but not "XB" coded expendable items. Large numbers of "XB" may mask problems with higher value "XD" items (excluding Bare Base squadrons.

5.2.2.3.2. Count only items serviceable or repairable within the DOC response time.

5.2.2.3.3. Add in possessed primary operating stock (POS).

5.2.3. Calculate the subarea percentage:

5.2.3.1.   If ten or more authorized or required, divide number possessed by number authorized or required. Multiply result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

5.2.3.2.   If nine or less, look it up in table 5.2 unless table 5.1 says otherwise.

5.2.3.3.   Save the percentage until done. If changed, enter it under its label from table 5.1.

5.3.   Calculating Combat Essential and Support Equipment On Hand Percentages.
Find your type in table 5.6, Column A. Across from it will be the rules for combat essential equipment in Column B and support equipment in the Column C. For each area:

5.3.1. Calculate the on hand percentage for the area.

5.3.1.1.   If the entry lists subarea labels, check the percentages found for those subareas and choose the lowest.

5.3.1.2.   If it lists equipment or another document, calculate an area percentage. Use the same procedure as for subareas.

5.3.2. Save the area percentage until done. If changed, enter it under EQSEE for combat essential equipment or EQSSE for support equipment.

5.3.3.   Save supporting item counts until done. For aircraft units, save the following item count. If changed, enter them under these labels:

• Number authorized under label MEARD.
• Number assigned under label MEASG.
• Number on hand under label MEPOS.
• If MRSP fill rate used in spares assessment, enter it under label WRSK and an "X" under label ARUSD.

5.4.   Calculating and Explaining the Equipment and Supplies On Hand S-Level:

5.4.1. Change area percentages into a S-level. If table 5.6 says not to report a percentage for either area, use C-6 as the S-level. Otherwise:

5.4.1.1. Aircraft units:

5.4.1.1.1.   Change the combat essential equipment on hand percentage into a S-level using table 5.3. When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes equipment on hand, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.3.

★5.4.1.1.2.   Change the support equipment on hand percentage into a S-level using table 5.4. When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes equipment on hand, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.3.

★5.4.1.1.3. Choose the lowest of these as the equipment and supplies on hand S-level.

5.4.1.2. Nonaircraft units:

5.4.1.2.1.   Choose lowest of the combat essential equipment on hand and support equipment on hand percentages.

★5.4.1.2.2. Change it to the equipment and supplies on hand S-level using table 5.5. When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes equipment on hand, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.5.

5.4.2. Save the equipment and supplies on hand S-level. If changed, enter it under the label ESRAT. Use ESRAF for secondary missions.

★5.4.3.   Assign Equipment and Supplies On Hand Reason Codes. When the equipment and supplies on hand S-level is less than S-1, pick the most specific code from table 5.7 to explain it. Save the code until done. If changed, enter it under label ESRES. Use ESREF for secondary missions.

5.4.3.1. New or revised MRSP/IRSP authorizations are handled as follows:

5.4.3.1.1. New MRSP/IRSP authorizations loaded into the unit's supply computer and requisitioned 90 days before the authorization date are assessed beginning on the authorization date. New MRSP/IRSP authorizations start at the same time as the unit's specific tasking date for this new wartime requirement.

★5.4.3.1.2.   A 60-day grace period is established for reporting S-levels under revised MRSP or IRSP authorizations (annual MRSP/IRSP reviews or major RSP reconfiguration changes).   Reporting on new authorizations starts 60 calendar days after receipt and load into the supply computer or as soon as the sorties/aircraft availability (WSMIS-assessed units) or the percent fill (non-WSMIS units) of revised authorizations equals or exceeds that of old authorizations, whichever occurs first. Report assessment of old authorizations until that time, but comment on the status of the new authorization in the remarks i.e. ,"new MRSP authorization loaded 1 Dec 93."

5.4.3.1.3. Assets available in primary operating stocks (POS) to fill MRSP shortages are counted as on hand in MRSP when computing fill percentages in SORTS.

5.4.3.1.4.   The MRSP percent fill is based on total authorized units, excluding Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Code (ERRC) XB and XF items. Assets Due-in From Maintenance (DIFM), not Awaiting Parts (AWP), within DOC response time are also counted as on-hand.

5.4.3.1.5.   The on-hand MRSP quantity, as explained above, is expressed as: serviceable MRSP + applicable POS + DIFM (-AWP) = on hand MRSP. The MRSP fill percent is computed as follows: on hand MRSP divided by (XD) MRSP authorization X 100 = MRSP percent fill.

5.4.3.1.6. For units with a generation DOC, specific IRSP guidance is as follows:

5.4.3.1.6.1.   The total wartime requirement equals the sum of the IRSP plus POS (minus order and ship time quantities (O&STQ)), and is provided separately to each unit possessing a generating DOC. The wartime requirement is expressed as IRSP + (POS - Peace O&STQ) = total wartime requirement.

5.4.3.1.6.2. The on-hand quantity consists of serviceable IRSP, plus serviceable POS, plus on-hand reparable assets, minus on-hand reparable assets coded AWP. The on-hand quantity is expressed as: IRSP + serviceable POS

+ (reparable assets - assets coded AWP) = authorized units, excluding Expendability, Recoverability, Repairability Code (ERRC) XB and XF items.

5.4.3.1.6.3. The IRSP fill percent is based on the on-hand quantity as a percent of the total wartime requirement. It is computed as follows: on-hand quantity divided by the total wartime requirement X 100 = IRSP percent fill.

★**5.5. WSMIS-SAM:**

5.5.. When to Use It. If the DOC statement says to use WSMIS-SAM, use table 5.9, rules 1-4 to find the spares subarea percentage. The major command can waive this if it appears there is a major problem with the WSMIS-SAM assessments.

5.5.2. For WSMIS-SAM percentage use "percent of SORTIES achieved over 30 days", use label "SORTE" for sortie generation capability and label "ACFTA" for aircraft availability. Enter "Y" in label ARUSD. Using "percent of SORTIES achieved over 30 days", refer to table 5.9, rules 1-4 and derive the reported spares assessment percentage and report it under label ESSA1. Use fill rates to determine MRSP/IRSP and report using label WRSK.

★**5.6. WSMIS-DMAS:**

5.6.1. When to Use It. In the event there is a validated problem with WSMIS-SAM, MAJCOM may use the WSMIS-DMAS as a secondary means of providing an assessment of capability attributed to spare parts. Additionally, MAJCOMs are required to notify HQ AFMC of specific modeling disconnects. Units report using table 5.9, rules 1-4.

5.6.2. For WSMIS-DMAS percentage use "percent of SORTIES achieved over 30 days", use label "SORTE" for sortie generation capability and label "ACFTA" for aircraft availability. Enter "Y" in label ARUSD. Using "percent of SORTIES achieved over 30 days", refer to table 5.9, rules 1-4 and derive the reported spares assessment percentage and report it under label ESSA1. Spare engines must be reported using table 5.8 and label ESSA2. Use fill rates to determine MRSP/IRSP and report using label WRSK.

★**5.7. Non-WSMIS:**

5.7.1 When to Use It. When WSMIS-SAM/ DMAS is not available and when directed by MAJCOM, use the RSP fill rates to report, using table 5.9, rules 9-12.

5.7.2. Measures spare engines using table 5.8 and report it in label ESSA2. Use fill rates to determine MRSP/IRSP and refer to table 5.9, rules 9-12 and report the percentage in the labels WRSK and ESSA1. Enter "X" in label ARUSD.

5.8. Accounting for Deployed Resources refer to paragraph 3.5 for guidance regarding accounting for deployed resources.

Table 5.1. Which Equipment To Measure In Equipment And Supplies On Hand Subareas

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
		then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage								
1	fighter aircraft unit	percent of spares on hand. Use WSMIS-SAM if directed by DOC statement. Otherwise, use DMAS. If DMAS is not on line, use RSP fill rate. See note.	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready. If you use WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing. See NOTE	nothing	percent of electronic counter-measures and electronic surveillance measure hand and mission ready	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, report nothing
2	bomber unit reporting against non-SIOP DOC statement									
3	tanker unit reporting against non-SIOP DOC statement									
4	reconnaissance aircraft unit									
5	special operations aircraft unit									
6	electronic counter-measure aircraft unit									
7	tactical airlift unit				nothing					
8	tactical air control aircraft unit									
9	strategic airlift unit		nothing							

NOTE: Strategic airlift will report MRSP/IRSP and engine spares as a fleet asset and will not report them at the unit level. Report nothing in ESSA1 and ESSA2.

Table 5.1. Continued.

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
				then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage						
10	warning and control aircraft unit	percent of spares on hand. Use WSMIS-SAM if directed by DOC statement. Otherwise, use DMAS. If DMAS is not on line, use RSP fill rate.	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready. If you use WSMIS-SAM for ESSA1, report nothing	nothing	nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none, nothing	nothing
11	rescue aircraft unit									
12	bomber unit reporting against SIOP DOC statement	nothing	percent of spare engines on hand and mission ready		percent of electronic counter-measures and electronic surveillance measures listed in DOC statement that are on hand and mission ready					
13	tanker unit reporting against SIOP DOC statement									
14	missile unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.										
R U L E	**A** **If your unit is a(n)**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**	**J**
		**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
15	aerial port unit	percent of 463L material handling equipment (MHE) listed in DOC statement that is on hand. Add in war reserve MHE except when it will be used at another location in wartime	percent of support equipment listed in DOC statement that is on hand	nothing	percent of 463L RSP on hand	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
16	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	percent of missiles on hand	percent of tracker and surveillance radars on hand	percent of launchers on hand	percent of transporter vehicles on hand	percent of generators on hand	percent of repair vehicles on hand	percent of forward repair teams on hand	percent of spare missile transporters on hand	percent of other dispersal equipment listed in DOC that is on hand
17	combat communications unit	percent of generators on hand	percent of test equipment on hand and	nothing	percent of MRSP or IRSP on hand	percent of mobilizers on hand	percent of vehicles on hand	nothing	nothing	nothing
18	communications engineering and installation unit		mission ready		percent of weapons on hand and mission ready	percent of ammunition on hand and mission ready	percent of team tool items on hand and mission ready			

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n)	B ESSA1 report	C ESSA2 report	D ESSA3 report	E ESSA4 report	F ESSA5 report	G ESSA6 report	H ESSA7 report	I ESSA8 report	J ESSA9 report
		then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage								
19	special operations comm unit	percent of SATCOM radio systems on hand	percent of HF radio systems on hand	percent of VHF/UHF AM radio systems on hand	percent of crypto equipment on hand	percent of data terminals on hand	percent of mission ready tools and test equipment on hand	percent of RSP on hand	nothing	nothing
20	communications unit	percent of communications equipment on hand. Count each major equipment item (i.e. URC-119) that makes up a mission UTC as one item. Count individual equipment UTC (i.e. SHF SATCOM) as one item. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of wing Armament Delivery Recording (ADR) processing, collection and recording systems consisting of Airborne Video Tape Recorder (AVTR) format and or 8mm with time base correction. If unit not supporting aircraft weapons delivery report nothing	percent of still/ motion format camera on hand (film, video, and or digital)	percent on hand of still, motion, and graphics processing and presentation equipment. Capable of processing, duplicating, and presenting film, video, hard copy, and or digital formats	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of test equipment on hand as required by LOGDETs of UTCs on DOC, if none report nothing	percent of MRSP and or IRSP	percent of mobilizers on hand. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of visual supplies and support equipment for ADR, image acquisition and graphics creation to include film, video tape, batteries, and computer floppy disks
21	Space Communications unit	Communications Subsystem	Satellite Communications Control Central	Signal Data Recorder/ Reproducer Set	Traffic Switch Subsystem	Communications Central	Computer System, Digital	Timing Subsystem	Test Equipment	IRSP/MRSP

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage								
		ESSA1 report	ESSA2 report	ESSA3 report	ESSA4 report	ESSA5 report	ESSA6 report	ESSA7 report	ESSA8 report	ESSA9 report
22	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	percent of equipment in Prime BEEF EOD UTC equipment and supplies listings (ESLs) that are on hand and mission ready. If not tasked with EOD, do not report.	percent of Prime BEEF EOD mobility explosive stocks, weapons, and ammunition in Prime BEEF EOD UTC ESLs that are on hand and mission ready. If not tasked with EOD, do not report.	percent of Prime BEEF consolidated tool kits (CTKs), pest management, and fire fighter protective clothing sets which have at least 90% of items listed in Prime BEEF ESLs that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF team kit items listed in Prime BEEF ESLs that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF body armor sets, and Prime BEEF EOD personal retention items required by Prime BEEF ESL or Prime BEEF EOD ESL that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF weapons in Prime BEEF ESL that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF ammunition in Prime BEEF ESL that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF and Prime BEEF EOD tactical communications radios listed in applicable Prime BEEF or Prime BEEF EOD ESL that are on hand and mission ready.	percent of Prime BEEF EOD vehicles on hand and mission ready.
23	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF rapid runway repair team	percent of rapid runway repair kit component on hand and mission ready. Your major command sets requirements.	percent of rapid runway vehicles on hand and mission ready. Your major command sets require-ments.	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
24	RED HORSE unit	percent of combat essential vehicles listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand	percent of combat essential equipment listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand	percent of body armor sets and mobility bags listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand and mission ready	percent of weapons and ammunition listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand and mission ready	percent of tents listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand and mission ready	percent of personnel support equipment listed in AFI 10-209 that is on hand and mission ready	percent of shop support equipment listed in AFI 10-209 that is on hand and mission ready	percent of total vehicles listed in AFI 10-209 that are on hand and mission ready	nothing
25	Prime RIBS unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	
26	combat logistics support squadron				percent of air battle damage repair kits with at least 90 percent of required items on hand and mission ready	percent of individual tool kits which have at least 90 percent of required items on hand and mission ready				
27	supply unit	percent of base supply mission essential material handling equipment on hand	percent of base supply mission essential vehicles on hand		percent of mission essential fuel vehicles and equipment on hand	percent of nuclear-biological-chemical kits on hand	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of support equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
28	intelligence unit	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing	percent of major equipment on hand of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none are listed, report nothing
29	air intelligence squadron	nothing	percent of control or operations systems on hand		nothing	nothing	percent of intelligence computers and equipment on hand	percent of IRSP or MRSP on hand and mission ready	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles on hand	percent of generators on hand and mission ready

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
30	medical unit	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes ZA-ZJ, Air Transportable Clinic taken from WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentage for WRM codes CA, Wilford Hall Medical Center blood donor center, or Code CD, overseas blood donor center, or Code CB, or CONUS blood donor center, or Code CC, blood trans-shipment center taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Work-sheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percent-age for WRM Codes QA-QZ, AE Control Center, or Code LA-LZ, AE Control Element taken from WRM Stock Status Re-port, Med readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Work-sheet	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes YA-YZ, tactical AE kit, or Code XA-XZ, strategic AE taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness list, or WRM stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes MA-MD, 500 bed hospital (up to four); Code MJ, 750-bed hospital; Code MM, 1000-bed hospital; Code MP 1500-bed hospital; or Codes IA-IM, patient decon augmentation set taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes PA-PL, hospital surgical expansion package, taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel read-iness percent-ages for WRM Codes RA-RM, 25-bed mobile air staging facility (MASF) (up to 13), Codes SA, SB, SC, SD, SE-SG, SH-SJ, SK-SM, SN-SS, CONUS/Overseas 50-250, ASFs taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Code TA-TZ, aeromedical evacuation liaison team taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing	lowest of total materiel readiness percentages for WRM Codes VA-VC, three increments of first air transportable hospital (ATH); Codes VE-VG, three increments of second ATH; taken from WRM Stock Status Report, Medical Readiness List, or WRM Stock Status Worksheet. If none of these codes are listed on DOC statement, report nothing

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	of then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
31	security police unit	lowest percent on hand of M-16s or other weapons. Other weapons are M-60 and 50-caliber machine guns, M-203 grenade launchers, MK19 automatic grenade launchers, 81mm mortars, FIM92A-Stinger Guided Missile Systems	percent of communica-tions equipment on hand. Count nontactical radio systems, tactical radio systems, direct telephone systems (generation DOC statement only), and tactical hardwire systems (field telephones, switchboards, cable). Don't include tactical radios in calculations if they have shortfalls but unit can undertake bulk of mission	nothing	percent of vehicles on hand. If reporting against mobility DOC statement, report nothing	percent of total munitions on hand	percent of other unit equipment on hand. If reporting against a mobility or combined generation and mobility DOC statement, count equipment listed UTC logistics details and not measured in other subareas. For generation units, use the applicable table of allowance or custodian authorization and custody receipt list	nothing	nothing	nothing

(table continued on next page)

Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
32	air operations center	nothing	percent of control or operations systems on hand	nothing	percent of communications systems on hand	nothing	nothing	percent of IRSP or MRSP on hand and mission ready	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles on hand	percent of generators on hand and mission ready
33	air support operations center									
34	control and reporting center	number of radar systems on hand multiplied by 100				percent of communications centrals on hand				
35	control and reporting element					nothing				
36	air control party	nothing	nothing		nothing	percent of communications centrals on hand				
37	strategic air defense command and control unit					nothing		nothing	nothing	nothing
38	base transportation unit									
39	mission support unit (PERSCO)									
40	contracting unit	percent of unit deployment kit category 1 on hand	percent of laptop computers on hand		percent of desktop calculators on hand	percent of power line conditioners on hand				

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Table 5.1. Continued.										
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
41	space operations unit	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment on hand of type listed on DOC statement. If none listed, report nothing
42	combat control units	lowest percentage on hand of NAVAIDS: (TRN-41S, TPN-27S, or SST-181S	lowest percentage on hand of weapons: (GAU-5 or M-9)	nothing	percent of assault zone lighting kits on hand	lowest percentage on hand of radios: (SATCOM, Point to Point, HF, Comm Central, & Ground to Air	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
43	combat camera unit	percent of communica-tion equipment: STUs, LMRs, beepers, computers, modems, etc. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of theater facility armament delivery recording (ADR), editing and image processing equipment on hand. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of camera systems on hand. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of satellite transmission and reception equipment on hand. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of weapons mission ready and available	percent of test equipment on hand. If none tasked, report nothing		

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Table 5.1. Continued.

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
44	special tactics unit	percent of NAVAIDS on hand (tacan, zone markers, beacons)	percent of weapons on hand	percent of comm systems on hand (comm central, ground-to-air, SATCOM, HF, point-to-point)	percent of NVG on hand	percent of AZ marker light kits on-hand	percent of medical kits on hand	nothing	nothing	nothing
45	CI/Spl (AFOSI) unit	percent of M-9/ M-11s on hand	percent of M-16s on hand	percent of 9MM and 5.56 MM ammunition on hand (as listed on DOC statement)	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOGDET #1	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOGDET #2	percent of equipment (by line item) on hand for LOGDET #3	percent of sets of rations available		
46	weather unit	percent of essential weather equipment (GMQ-33, TMQ-34,and TMQ-36) and or other equipment on-hand as required by the DOC (see note)	nothing	nothing	percent of support weather equipment (GRQ-27, 9315, electronic SWO kit (ESK), METSAT Receiver, and MARWIN) and or other equipment on-hand as required by the DOC	nothing	nothing	nothing		

(A certified weather person with a Belt Weather Kit, Simms Anemometer, and Altimeter Barometer or Manual Observing System (MOS) may be used as substitutions for GMQ-33, TMQ-34, and TMQ-36)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Table 5.1. Continued.										
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment and supplies on hand percentage**								
		ESSA1 report	**ESSA2 report**	**ESSA3 report**	**ESSA4 report**	**ESSA5 report**	**ESSA6 report**	**ESSA7 report**	**ESSA8 report**	**ESSA9 report**
47	airlift mobility control unit	percent of vehicles (including trailers on hand)	percent of LOGDET required communica-tions equip-ment on hand, including HF/UHF/ VHF radios, STUs FAX and computers	percent of defensive equipment on hand includes weapons and ammunition	percent of scales on hand	percent of generators on hand	percent of bare base support on hand	percent of LMRs on hand	percent of RSP for generators on hand (except MARC generators)	nothing

Table 5.2. Percentage On Hand Matrix For Nine Or Less Items

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Find row with number of items available	Find column with number authorized or required								
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	59	42	33	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	30	28	16	40	30	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.3. Aircraft Units-Changing Combat Essential Equipment On Hand Percentage Into a S-Level

RULE	A	B
	If the combat essential equipment on hand percentage is in the range from	then the combat essential equipment on hand S-level is
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	60 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 59	S-4

Table 5.4. Aircraft Units-Changing Support Equipment On Hand Percentage Into A S-Level

RULE	A	B
	If the support equipment on hand percentage is in the range from	then the support equipment on hand S-level is
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	65 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 64	S-4

Table 5.5. Nonaircraft Units-Changing On Hand Percentage Into A S-Level

R U L E	A If the lower of the combat essential equipment and support equipment on hand percentages is in the range from	B then for the equipment and supplies on hand S-level under the label ESRAT report
1	90 to 100	S-1
2	80 to 89	S-2
3	65 to 79	S-3
4	0 to 64	S-4

Table 5.6. Reporting Combat Essential and Support Equipment On Hand Percentages

R U L E	A If your unit is a(n)	B then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSEE report	C and for the support equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSSE report
1	aircraft unit	percent of possessed aircraft	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA4, ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9
2	aerial port unit	percent of 463L material handling equipment listed in the DOC statement that is on hand. Add in war reserve material handling equipment except when it will be used at another location in wartime	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA2 and ESSA4
3	combat communications unit	percent of equipment on hand. Count each major equipment item (i.e. URC-119) that makes up a mission UTC as one item. Count individual equipment UTC (SHF SATCOM) as one item	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA4, ESSA5, and ESSA6
4	communications engineering and installation unit	percent of special purpose vehicles on hand	
5	communications unit	Lowest percentage of ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, and ESSA4. For DOCID SG24, count only major facilities	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9
6	space communications	lowest percentage of ESSA1 through ESSA7	lowest percentage of ESSA8 and ESSA9
7	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA3	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA4 through ESSA9
8	Civil Engineer Prime BEEF rapid runway repair team	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 and ESSA2	nothing

(table continued on next page.)

R U L E	A	B	C
Table 5.6. Continued.			
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSEE report**	**and for the support equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSSE report**
9	RED HORSE unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 and ESSA2	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA3 through ESSA9
10	missile unit	nothing	nothing
11	medical unit		lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, ESSA4, ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9. If none of these subareas have percentages, report nothing
12	security police unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA4, and ESSA5	percent of other unit equipment on hand and mission ready. If reporting against a mobility or combined generation and mobility DOC statement, count the items listed in your logistics details that are not measured in the other subareas. For generation units, use the applicable Air Force table of allowance, command non-weapon system table of allowance, or custodian authorization and custody receipt list
13	theather air control center	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA4, ESSA5, and ESSA6	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9
14	combat logistics support squadron	nothing	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA4 and ESSA5
15	base transportation unit	percent of mission related vehicles and equipment listed in the DOC statement that are on hand	percent of support equipment listed in the DOC statement that is on hand and mission ready
16	supply unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, and ESSA4	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9
17	Prime RIBS unit	nothing	nothing
18	intelligence unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA4, ESSA5, ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9	percent of support equipment listed in DOC statement that is on hand for each entry in DOC statement, calculate an on hand percentage. Use the lowest as the support equipment percentage

R U L E	A	B	C
Table 5.6. Continued.			
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSEE report**	**and for the support equipment on hand percentage under the label EQSSE report**
19	strategic air defense command and control unit	percent of regional operations control centers combat essential equipment on hand. Combat essential equipment consists of operations display consoles, radar display, units, computer strings, remote access terminals, hard copy printers, digital switches, display controllers, system control consoles, uninterruptable power source systems, and digital branch exchanges	nothing
20	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, ESSA4, and ESSA5	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA6, ESSA7, ESSA8, and ESSA9
21	space operations unit	lowest percentage from subareas listed on DOC statement. If none, report nothing	lowest percentage from subareas listed on DOC statement. If none, report nothing
22	mission support unit (PERSCO)	percent complete MANPER-B systems that are on hand (include spare kits for deployable systems)	nothing
23	combat control unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, and ESSA3	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA4 through ESSA9
24	weather unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, and ESSA3	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA4 through ESSA9
25	airlift mobility control unit	percent of MARCs on hand	lowest percentage from subarea ESSA1, ESSA2, and ESSA4 through ESSA9
26	CI/Spl (AFOSI) unit	lowest percentage from subarea ESSA1 through ESSA6	percentage from subarea ESSA7
27	combat camera unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1, ESSA2, ESSA3, and ESSA4	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA5, ESSA6, and ESSA7
28	special tactics unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA6	nothing
29	special operations comm unit	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA1 through ESSA5	lowest percentage from subareas ESSA6 and ESSA7

R U L E	A If the primary reason that the equipment and supplies on hand measured area is not S-1 is	B then in the field ESRES report
1	aircraft in storage	S03
2	aircraft not fully equipped	S04
3	aircraft on loan	S05
4	aircraft operational loss	S06
5	allowed equipment away for repairs	S07
6	allowed equipment away on loan	S08
7	allowed equipment never received	S09
8	awaiting critical modification	S11
9	equipment removed	S14
10	missiles inoperative	S15
11	obsolete equipment	S16
12	organization decommissioning/deactivating	S17
13	organization recently activated/reorganized	S18
14	radar equipment unavailable	S19
15	subordinate organization detached	S21
16	shortage - ammunition	S22
17	shortage - attached element	S24
18	shortage - communications equipment	S25
19	shortage - major end item	S27
20	shortage - engineering equipment	S28
21	shortage - repair parts, spares (allowance list items)	S31
22	shortage - repair parts, spares (not allowance list items)	S32
23	shortage - special supply equipment	S36
24	shortage - stock supply	S37
25	shortage - supporting equipment	S40
26	shortage - test equipment	S41
27	shortage - table of equipment	S42
28	shortage - vehicle(s)	S43
29	shortage - war readiness spares kit	S44
30	shortage - off-loaded - aircraft	S45
31	shortage - off-loaded - anti-submarine warfare weapons	S49
32	shortage - off-loaded - fuel	S50
33	shortage - off-loaded - missile (SAM)	S51
34	aircraft combat loss	S54
35	missiles unserviceable	S55
36	insufficient fuel	S56
37	shortage - support equipment	S57
38	shortage - spare engines	S58
39	insufficient funds	S66
40	aircraft deployed separate tasking	S67

Table 5.7. Reporting Equipment and Supplies On Hand Reason Codes

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A If the primary reason that the equipment and supplies on hand measured area is not S-1 is	B then in the field ESRES report
41	shortage - individual tool kit	S68
42	shortage - mobility bag	S69
43	shortage - fire fighter protective clothing	S70
44	shortage - 463L material handling equipment	S71
45	shortage - material handling equipment, other	S72
46	shortage - mobility gear (except material handling equipment)	S73
47	shortage - A/E kits	S74
48	shortage - shelters	S75
49	shortage - operating room equipment	S76
50	shortage - generators	S77
51	shortage - laboratory equipment	S78
52	shortage - hospital beds	S79
53	shortage - weapons	S80
54	shortage - protective equipment	S81
55	shortage - intrusion protection equipment	S82
56	shortage - equipment on loan	S83
57	equipment deployed (mission support)	S84
58	major equipment in depot modification	S85
59	major equipment in local modification	S86
60	shortage - base-level self-sufficiency spares	S87
61	major equipment in programmed depot maintenance	S88
62	shortage - refueling vehicles	S96
63	shortage - refueling dispensing equipment	S97
64	shortage - cryogenic production equipment	S98
65	area not measured by parent Service direction	SNM
66	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	SUP

Table 5.7. Continued.

	A	B	C	D
Table 5.8. Aircraft WRM Engine S-Level Computation (See Note)				
R U L E	**If the number of serviceable spare engines required is:**	**and the number of spare engines serviceable is:**	**then the reported percentage is:**	**and the engine S-level is:**
1	10	10	100	S-1
2		9	90	
3		8	89	S-2
4		7	85	
5		6	79	S-3
6		5	72	
7		4	65	
8		3	64	S-4
9		2	32	
10		1	0	
11	9	9	100	S-1
12		8	90	
13		7	85	S-2
14		6	80	
15		5	79	S-3
16		4	72	
17		3	65	
18		2	64	S-4
19		1	32	
20	8	8	100	S-1
21		7	90	
22		6	85	S-2
23		5	80	
24		4	79	S-3
25		3	72	
26		2	65	
27		1	32	S-4
28	7	7	100	S-1
29		6	90	
30		5	89	S-2
31		4	85	
32		3	79	S-3
33		2	65	
34		1	32	S-4
35	6	6	100	S-1
36		5	90	
37		4	85	S-2
38		3	80	
39		2	65	S-3
40		1	32	S-4

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D
	If the number of serviceable spare engines required is:	and the number of spare engines serviceable is:	then the reported percentage is:	and the engine S-level is:
41	5	5	100	S-1
42		4	90	
43		3	80	S-2
44		2	72	S-3
45		1	64	S-4
46		0	32	
47	4	4	100	S-1
48		3	90	
49		2	85	S-2
50		1	72	S-3
51		0	32	S-4
52	3	3	100	S-1
53		2	90	
54		1	80	S-2
55		0	65	S-3
56	2	2	100	S-1
57		1	80	S-2
58		0	65	S-3
59	1	1	100	S-1
60		0	80	S-2

Table 5.8. Continued.

NOTE: If 11 or more engines are required, compute and report the actual percentage available. Table is used in conjunction with tables 5.4 and 5.6. Units reporting at squadron level, use the number of engines required for the squadron. Units reporting at wing level, use the number of engines required for the wing. The procedures outlined in AFI 21-104 must be used to determine required engines. Authorized additives, justified on the basis of wartime requirement, must be included in computations. Spare engines must be serviceable or projected serviceable and ready for installation (RFI) within DOC response time. This can include engines projected available through the pipeline, jet engine intermediate maintenance or a logistic support center provided that serviceability and RFI requirements are met. The REPORTED PERCENTAGE is the factor to be entered on the Aircraft Equipment and Supplies on Hand S-level worksheet.

★Table 5.9. Spares Assessment

RULE	A	B	C	D
	If the method used is	**and the calculated percentage range is**	**then the reported spares assessment percentage is**	**then the reported category level is**
1	sortie generation capability	95-100	100	1
2	(option #1)	87-94	89	2
3	method "Y"	80-86	79	3
4		0-79	64	4
5	aircraft availability	63-100	100	1
6	(option #2)	50-62	89	2
7	method "Z"	42-49	79	3
8		0-41	64	4
9	MRSP/IRSP fill rate	90-100		1
10	(when WSMIS information	80-89	SAME	2
11	is not available)	65-79		3
12	method "X"	0-64		4

Table 5.10. Aerial Port Units-Combat Essential Equipment (see note)	
A	**B**
25K Aircraft Loaders	4K Forklifts
40K Aircraft Loaders	10K Standard Forklifts
25K Tactical Loaders	10K All-Terrain Forklifts
Wide Body Elevated Loader	13K All-Terrain Forklifts
40-foot Rollerized Trailers	

NOTE: Include on DOC statements new mission relevant equipment outlined in table of allowance (TA) 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/custody receipt list (CA/CRL).

Table 5.11. Aerial Port Units-Support Equipment and Supplies (see note)	
A	**B**
Latrine Service Trucks	M-Series Vehicles
Potable Water Trucks	Truck, UT M-1009
Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
Wollard Truck Staircase	Truck Tractor, 5-ton, M-932
C-5 Truck Staircase	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
	Truck Tractor (5-ton and over)

NOTE: Include on DOC statements any new equipment outlined in TA 012, not designated as mission relevant, and reflected on the CA/CRL.

Table 5.12. Transportation Units-Combat Essential Equipment (see note)

A	B
25K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	4K Forklifts (see note 2)
40K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	6K Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
25K Tactical Loaders (see note 2)	6K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Wide-body Elevated Loaders (see note 2)	10k Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
Rollerized Flatbed Trailers	10k All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Tractors, 5-ton and over	13K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Buses, 29 passenger or larger	15K Forklifts (see note 2)
25 ft Flatbed Trailer	25K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
40 ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Truck, 3-ton
	Highlift Truck, 9-ton

NOTES:
1. Include on DOC statements any new mission relevant equipment outlined in table of allowance (TA) 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/ custody receipt list (CA/CRL). Notify the HQ USAF SORTS office to update this table.
2. Do not include material handling equipment (MHE) on DOC statements of transportation units co-located with an aerial port unit which also measures MHE. Do not include MHE on DOC statements for Guard units without vehicles assigned to user codes OA, OB, and OC on their command vehicle authorization listing.
3. Use Vehicle Authorization List (VAL) in determining the number of required vehicle(s).

Table 5.13. Mission Support Units-Combat Essential Equipment

MANPER-B system(s) to include spare parts and documentation for systems and software, both deployable and in-garrison.
MANPER-B equipment and spares must be counted (including systems located with the management engineering team).

Table 5.14. Intelligence Units-Combat Essential Equipment

A	B
Collection Antenna (see note)	SENIOR GRID computer
RDF System (see note)	ES-142A Collection Subsystem (RC-135V/W)
Collection Position (see note)	Tactical Ground Intercept Facility (TGIF)
Acquisition Position (see note)	Ground Link Equipment (MIST or IGDL)
ID Position (see note)	Ground Control Processor (GCP)
Analysis/Reporting Position (see note)	Combat Support Center
TFC Forwarding (see note)	EWLO Deployment Kits
A/S 37U-1 Van (SENSOR SABRE)	SENIOR SCOUT (ANG measured asset)
Telephone Monitor Position	SENIOR JADE
Transcribe Position	Fixed Ground Data Reduction (FGDR) system
Radio Monitor Position	Ground Data Reduction (GDR) system
RIVET JOINT Tactical Ground Support Facility	ES-123 Ground Data Processing System (GDPS)

NOTE: Include in DOC statements only for fixed sites.

Chapter 6

EQUIPMENT CONDITION MEASURED AREA DATA

6.1. When and How To Use This Chapter. MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to calculate an equipment condition measured area level (R-level), supporting item counts, and percentages. Do the following:

- Collect source documents from the list in paragraph 3.7.
- Calculate subarea percentages according to paragraph 6.2.
- Calculate combat essential and support equipment area percentages according to paragraph 6.3.
- Change area percentages into a R-level according to paragraph 6.4.
- Identify the equipment condition limiting factor according to paragraph 6.4.

6.2. Calculating Subarea Percentages. Find unit type in table 6.1, Column A. Across from it will be up to eight subareas to measure. For each subarea:

6.2.1. Find number of items possessed or on hand of each type. Add them together to get a subarea total. Use these rules:

6.2.1.1 Generation Mission. Use DOC statement, equipment lists, and tables of allowance, as necessary, to find equipment types and numbers possessed.

6.2.1.2. Mobility or SIOP Mission. Use DOC statement to find types of equipment to measure. Use unit type code (UTC) logistics details to determine specific equipment items and numbers possessed. If there's more than one UTC, add together individual requirements. Supplement with equipment lists and tables of allowance, as necessary.

6.2.1.3. Combined Generation and Mobility Mission. Use rules for both.

6.2.2. Count items mission ready and available of each type. Add them together to get a subarea total. When counting, forecast the number that could be mission ready and available by the DOC response time. Count only those that qualify as both mission ready and available according to paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6.

6.2.3. Calculate the subarea percentage:

★6.2.3.1. If ten or more authorized or required, divide number mission ready and available by number possessed (possessed is not to exceed authorized). Multiply result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

6.2.3.2. If nine or less, look it up in table 6.2 unless table 6.1 says to use a table from tables 6.7 to 6.20.

6.2.3.3. Save the percentage until done. If changed, enter it under its label from table 6.1.

6.3. Calculating Combat Essential and Support Equipment Condition Percentages. Find unit type in table 6.5, Column A. Across from it will be the rules for combat essential equipment in Column B and support equipment in Column C. For each area:

6.3.1. Calculate the condition percentage for the area:

6.3.1.1. If the entry lists subarea labels, check the percentages found for those subareas and choose the lowest.

6.3.1.2. If it lists equipment or another document, calculate an area percentage. Use the same procedure as for a subarea.

6.3.2. Save area percentage until done. If changed, enter it under label EQREE for combat essential equipment and EQRED for support equipment.

★6.3.3. Save supporting item counts until done. For aircraft units, determine the number of aircraft which are mission ready and available. If changed, enter it under label MEMRA. The number reported in MEASG, MEPOS, and MEMRA will not be greater than the number reported in MEARD. The actual number of aircraft assigned, possessed, and mission ready and available will be reported in the MEQLOCN set.

6.4. Calculating and Explaining the Equipment Condition R-Level:

6.4.1. Change area percentages into a R-level. If table 6.5 says not to report a percentage for either area, use C-6 as the R-level. Otherwise:

6.4.1.1. Choose the lowest of the combat essential and support equipment area percentages. For aircraft units use table 6.3. Nonaircraft units use table 6.4. When an Air Force-directed resource change depletes mission ready and available equipment, see chapter 8, paragraph 8.3.

6.4.1.2. Save the equipment condition R-level until done. If changed, enter it under label ERRAT. Use ERRAF for secondary missions.

6.4.2. Assign equipment condition reason codes. When the equipment condition R-level is less than R-1, pick the most specific code from table 6.6 to explain it. Save the code until done. If changed, enter it under label ERRES. Use ERREF for secondary missions.

6.5. Which Equipment Can Be Counted as Mission Ready:

6.5.1. For aircraft, missiles and major weapon systems, they must:

• Have all full system list or basic system list items for the stated mission working. Your major command will tell you which list to use.

• Be configured with the suspension equipment (e.g., dash 21 items, alternate mission equipment, etc.) which is required by your major command.

• Have all peacetime inspections or time compliance technical order actions either completed or waived for wartime use.

6.5.2. For most equipment, it must be capable of safe use and in condition to perform the functions for which designed. Tables 6.1 and 6.5 may give other requirements for certain equipment to meet before being countable as mission ready.

6.6. Which Equipment Can Be Counted as Available. Consider the mission the unit is reporting against:

6.6.1. If it's a generation, alert, or surveillance mission, count items as available if they could be made ready at their current location within DOC response time:

6.6.1.1. Count strategic air defense aircraft as available when they're within the US or Canada.

6.6.1.2. Count strategic airlift aircraft on operational missions as available regardless of location.

★6.6.1.3. Count strategic tankers on operational missions as available if they could be made ready within DOC response time.

6.6.2. If it's a mobility mission, count items as available if they could be ready to deploy within the DOC response time.

6.6.3. If it's a combined generation and mobility mission, allocate equipment items to each mission just for the purposes of SORTS. Then apply the availability rules for each type of mission.

★6.6.4. If it's a SIOP mission, count items as available if they could be made ready within DOC response time.

6.6.5. However, if the unit has lent equipment items to augment another unit only one unit can count them as available. Unless the major command says otherwise, it will be the unit that received the equipment.

Table 6.1. Which Equipment To Measure In Equipment Condition Subareas

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	then for the equipment condition percentage							
		ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
1	aircraft unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
2	aerial port unit								
3	combat communications unit	percent of generators that are mission ready and available. Count items as mission ready if they can meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability	percent of vehicles that are mission ready and available. Count items as mission ready if they can meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability	percent of mobilizers that are mission ready and available. Count items as mission ready if they can meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability					
4	communications engineering and installation unit	percent of generators that are mission ready and available. Count items as mission ready if they can meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability	percent of test equipment that are mission ready and available. Count items as mission ready if they can meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability	nothing					

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
5	communications unit	percent of generators on hand that are mission ready. Count items as mission ready if they meet at least 80 percent of their designed capability. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of test equipment on hand that is mission ready. Count items as mission ready if they meet at least 80 percent of their design capability. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of still/motion format cameras on hand that are mission ready. Count items as mission ready if they meet at least 80 percent of their capability. If none tasked, report nothing	percent of still/ motion graphics processing equipment ready and available	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of presentation equipment mission ready and available	nothing	nothing
6	space communications unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing		
7	civil engineer Prime BEEF unit								
8	RED HORSE	percent of combat essential vehicles listed in AFI 10-209 that are mission ready and available	percent of combat essential equipment listed in AFI 10-209 that is mission ready and available						
9	missile unit	nothing	nothing						
10	combat logistics support squadron								

Table 6.1. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

Table 6.1. Continued.								
R U L E	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
11	medical unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
12	base transportation								
13	mission support unit (PERSCO)								
14	contracting unit		percent of laptop computers on hand						
15	Prime RIBS unit		nothing						
16	strategic air defense command and control unit								
17	air support operations center		percent of M-820 or M-934 vans mission ready and available. Use table 6.12 to find it	percent of communica-tions systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.13 to find it				percent of self-powered and towed vehicles mission ready and available	

(table continued on next page)

RULE	A If your unit is a(n)	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
		then for the equipment condition percentage							
		ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
18	air operations center	nothing	percent of control or operations systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.7 to find it	percent of communication systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.8 to find it	percent of mission ready and available computer assisted force management systems or other small computers. Use table 6.9 to find it	nothing	nothing	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles mission ready and available	nothing
19	air intelligence squadron		percent of control or operations systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.10 to find it	nothing	percent of intelligence computers and equipment mission ready and available. Use table 6.11 to find it				
20	control and reporting center	percent of radar systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.14 to find it	percent of control or operations systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.15 to find it	percent of communications systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.16 to find it	nothing	nothing	nothing	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles mission	nothing
21	control and reporting element		percent of control or operations systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.18 to find it	percent of communications systems mission ready and available. Use table 6.19 to find it				ready and available	

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	then for the equipment condition percentage							
		ERSA1 report	ERSA2 report	ERSA3 report	ERSA4 report	ERSA5 report	ERSA6 report	ERSA7 report	ERSA8 report
22	air control party	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	percent of communica-tions centrals mission ready and available. To be mission ready, a communica-tions central must have the capability to transmit and receive on HF, VHF/AM, UHF/AM, and VHF/FM on pallet-mounted radios. An appropriate portable radio may substitute for a pallet-mounted radio but no more than one per system	nothing	percent of self-powered and towed vehicles mission ready and available	nothing

Table 6.1. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Table 6.1. Continued.									
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
23	security police unit	lowest percent mission ready and available of M-16s or other weapons. Other weapons are M-60 and 50-caliber machine guns, M-203 grenade launchers, MK19 automatic grenade machine guns, 81 mm mortars, F1M92A-Stinger Guided Missile Systems	percent of communications equipment mission ready and available. Count nontactical radio systems, tactical radios, direct telephone lines (generation DOC statement only), and tactical hardware (switchboards, and cable). Don't include tactical radios if they have shortfalls but unit can do bulk of mission	percent of vehicles mission ready and available. If reporting against a mobility DOC statement, report nothing for this subarea	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
24	space operations unit	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing	percent of equipment mission ready and available of the type the DOC statement says to measure in this subarea. If none listed, report nothing
25	special operations comm unit	percent of SATCOM radio systems mission ready and available	percent of HF radio systems mission ready and available	percent of VHF/UHF AM radio systems mission ready and available	percent of crypto equipment mission ready and available	percent of data terminals mission ready and available	nothing	nothing	nothing

Table 6.1. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
26	supply unit	percent of base supply mission essential materiel handling equipment mission ready and available	percent of base supply mission essential vehicles mission ready and available	percent of fuel support mission ready and available. Either divide into-plane servicing capability by average daily requirement or divide maximum dispensing capability by maximum one-day requirement. Also count augmenting mobile refueling equipment	lowest percentage of cryogenic support or demineralized water support mission ready and available. For each one, divide the into-plane servicing capability by the average daily requirement	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
27	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense unit	percent of missiles mission ready and available	percent of tracker and surveillance radars mission ready and available	percent of launchers mission ready and available	percent of transporter vehicles mission ready and available				
28	special tactics unit	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing				
29	intelligence unit								

Table 6.1. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Table 6.1. Continued.									
	If your unit is a(n)	**then for the equipment condition percentage**							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
30	combat control unit	percent of NAVAIDS mission ready and available	percent of weapons mission ready and available	percent of assault zone lighting kits mission ready and available	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
31	combat camera unit	percent of communication equipment mission ready and available	percent of theater facility armament delivery recording (ADR) image processing system mission ready and available	percent of camera systems mission ready and available	percent of transmission and or reception systems mission ready and available				
32	weather unit	percent of essential weather equipment (GMQ-33, TMQ-34 and TMQ-36) and or other equipment as required by DOC statement that are mission ready and available	nothing	nothing	percent of support weather equipment (GRQ-27, 9315, ESK, METSAT receiver, MARWIN) and or other equipment as required by DOC statement that are mission ready and available				

(table continued on next page)

Table 6.1. Continued.									
R U L E	**A** **If your unit is a(n)**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**	**I**
		then for the equipment condition percentage							
		ERSA1 report	**ERSA2 report**	**ERSA3 report**	**ERSA4 report**	**ERSA5 report**	**ERSA6 report**	**ERSA7 report**	**ERSA8 report**
33	airlift mobility control unit	percent of vehicles mission ready and available	percent of LOGDET required communications equipment mission ready and available includes: HF, UHF, VHF, radios, STUs, FAX, and computers	percent of defensive equipment including weapons, ammunition and body armor mission ready and available	percent of pad scales mission ready and available	percent of generators mission ready and available	percent of bare base/living quarters support mission ready and available	percent of LMRs mission ready and available	
34	CI/SpI (AFOSI) units	percent of mission ready and available M-9/M-11s	percent of mission ready and available M-16s	percent of 9MM and 5.56MM ammunition available	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #1	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #2	percent of mission ready and available equipment on hand for LOGDET #3	percent of available rations	

R U L E	A Find row with number of items mission ready and available	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
		Find column with number possessed								
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	59	42	33	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	30	28	16	40	30	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6.2. Percentage Mission Ready and Available Matrix For Nine Or Less Items

0

Table 6.3. Aircraft Units-Changing Combat Essential Equipment Condition Percentages Into a R-Level

R U L E	A If the combat essential equipment condition percentage is in the range from	B then for the equipment condition R-level under label ERRAT report
1	75 to 100	R-1
2	60 to 74	R-2
3	50 to 59	R-3
4	0 to 49	R-4

Table 6.4. Nonaircraft Units-Changing Equipment Condition Area Percentages Into a R-Level

R U L E	A If the lowest of the combat essential and support equipment condition percentages is in the range from	B then for the equipment condition R-level under label ERRAT report
1	90 to 100	R-1
2	70 to 89	R-2
3	60 to 69	R-3
4	0 to 59	R-4

Table 6.5. Reporting Combat Essential and Support Equipment Condition Percentages

R U L E	A	B	C
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment condition percentage under the label EQREE report**	**and for the support equipment condition percentage under the label EQRED report**
1	**aircraft unit**	percent of aircraft mission ready and available	nothing
2	**aerial port unit**	percent of mission ready and available 463L materiel handling equipment listed in DOC statement. Add in war reserve materiel except when used at another wartime location	percent of support equipment listed in the DOC statement that is mission ready and available
3	**combat communications unit**	percent of mission ready and available equipment tasked UTCs listed in DOC statement. Count each UTC as one item. Count items mission ready if they meet at least 80% of their designed capability	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, and ERSA3
4	**communication unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA3, ERSA4, ERSA7, and ERSA8	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA5, ERSA6, ERSA9
5	**communications engineering and installation unit**	percent of special purpose vehicles that are mission ready and available	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2
6	**combat camera unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, ERSA3, and ERSA4	percent from subarea ERSA5
7	**special operations comm unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1 through ERSA5	nothing
8	**civil engineer Prime BEEF**	nothing	
9	**RED HORSE unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2	
10	**missile unit**	percent of mission ready and available launchers and missiles. Count ones undergoing modifications, testing, or training if they can be mission ready and available within F-category DOC response time	
11	**medical unit**	nothing	
12	**security police unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, and ERSA3	
13	**ground theather air control system unit**	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, ERSA3, ERSA4, and ERSA5	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA7 and ERSA8
14	**combat logistics support squadron**	nothing	nothing
15	**space operations unit**	lowest percentage from subareas listed under combat essential equipment entry on DOC statement	lowest percentage from subareas under support equipment on DOC statement

(table continued on next page)

Table 6.5. Continued.			
R U L E	**A**	**B**	**C**
	If your unit is a(n)	**then the combat essential equipment condition percentage under the label EQREE report**	**and for the support equipment condition percentage under the label EQRED report**
16	base transportation unit	percent of mission ready and available mission related vehicles and equipment listed on DOC statement	nothing
17	supply unit	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1 and ERSA2	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA3 and ERSA4
18	contracting unit	nothing	percent of mission ready and available equipment listed in DOC statement
19	Prime RIBS unit	nothing	nothing
20	intelligence unit	percent of combat essential equipment listed in DOC statement that is mission ready and available. Calculate a percent for each entry. Use lowest as combat essential equipment percentage	
21	strategic air defense command and control unit	percent of regional operations control centers combat essential equipment mission ready and available. Use table 6.19 to find percentage.	
22	surface-to-air missile and short-range air defense	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, ERSA3, and ERSA4	
23	mission support unit (PERSCO)	percent of mission ready and available combat essential equipment listed in DOC statement. Count only those whose equipment and software is 100% operational. If none, report nothing	percent of mission ready and available support equipment and supplies listed in DOC statement. If none, report nothing
24	weather unit	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA1, ERSA2, and ERSA3	lowest percentage from subareas ERSA4 through ERSA8
25	airlift mobility control unit	percent of MARCs mission ready and available	lowest percent of ERSA1, through ERSA6
26	CI/SpI (AFOSI) unit	lowest of ERSA1 through ERSA6	lowest percent of ERSA7, ERSA8, and ERSA9
27	space communications unit	lowest percentage of mission ready and available combat essential items listed in DOC	lowest percentage of mission ready and available support equipment items listed in DOC

RULE	A If the primary reason that the equipment condition measured area is not R-1, is	B then in the field ERRES report
1	equipment condition degradation - fuel shortage	R00
2	aircraft grounded flight safety	R01
3	aircraft do not meet mobilization requirement	R02
4	not mission capable depot - rapid area maintenance	R04
5	not mission capable depot - programmed depot maintenance	R05
6	conversion	R07
7	damage - battle/combat	R09
8	damaged/inoperative aircraft	R11
9	damaged/inoperative - electrical power, auxiliary	R19
10	damaged/inoperative - electrical power, primary	R20
11	damaged/inoperative - equipment	R21
12	damaged/inoperative - equipment, communications	R22
13	damaged/inoperative - equipment, electrical power generating	R23
14	damaged/inoperative - equipment, engineering	R24
15	damaged/inoperative - equipment, fire control	R25
16	damaged/inoperative - radar	R31
17	damaged/inoperative - system, navigation	R40
18	damaged/inoperative - vehicle(s)	R45
19	damaged/inoperative - weapon(s)	R46
20	equipment, inspection or checkout	R48
21	equipment, obsolete	R51
22	equipment removal	R52
23	unit re-equipping	R53
24	equipment shortage	R54
25	inspect and repair as necessary - aircraft	R55
26	inspection, failed	R56
27	insufficient funding	R58
28	maintenance - scheduled	R62
29	maintenance - unscheduled	R63
30	modification - aircraft	R64
31	organization decommissioning/deactivation	R80
32	organization in rotational deployment	R81
33	repair - electrical power - generating equipment	R88
34	repair - lack of power tools to perform	R92
35	repair - weapons	R94
36	NBC equipment incomplete or obsolete	R95
37	inspect and repair as necessary - missile	R96
38	modification - missile	R97
39	not mission capable supply - missile	R98
40	overhaul - missile	R99
41	not mission capable - maintenance or supply unscheduled	RAA
42	not mission capable - maintenance or supply scheduled	RAB

Table 6.6. Reporting Equipment Condition Reason Codes

(table continued on next page)

Table 6.6. Continued.		
R U L E	**A** **If the primary reason that the equipment condition measured area is not R-1, is**	**B** **then in the field ERRES report**
43	not mission capable - maintenance, unscheduled	RAC
44	not mission capable - maintenance, scheduled	RAD
45	not mission capable - supply	RAE
46	partial mission capable - maintenance or supply	RAF
47	partial mission capable - maintenance	RAG
48	partial mission capable - supply	RAH
49	shortage suspense equipment	RAL
50	shortage aircraft - loaned/bailed	RAN
51	aircraft in storage	RAP
52	aircraft operational loss	RAQ
53	aircraft combat loss	RAR
54	aircraft unable to meet required turnarounds	RAS
55	not mission capable depot - major modifications required	RAT
56	shortage aircraft - deployed	RAU
57	shortage aircraft - possessed vs authorized use	RAV
58	operating below designed specifications	RAW
59	shortage spare engines	RAX
60	aircraft deployed separate tasking	RAY
61	maintenance - in progress, ETIC less than 24 hours	RBA
62	maintenance - in progress, ETIC more than 24 hours	RBB
63	awaiting parts - ETIC less than 48 hours	RBC
64	awaiting parts - ETIC more than 48 hours	RBD
65	area not measured by parent Service direction	RNM
66	SECRN/SECRF field only for commander upgrade	RUP

Table 6.7. Air Control Centers-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage		
R U L E	**A** **If the number of mission ready and available TSQ-92 cells is at least**	**B** **and the number of mission ready and available TSQ-93 cells (only for ALCC, not for TAC) is at least**	**C** **then for the control and operations system condition percentage under label ERSA2 report**
1	6	3	100
2	5	2	90
3	4	1	89
4	3	0	70
5	2		69
6	1		59
7	0		0

Table 6.8. Air Operations Centers-Calculating Communications Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	TRC-87 channels is at least	TGC-28 circuits is at least	TTC-39A units is at least	TSQ-111 units is at least	TRC-97 radio sets (with at least 18 operational channels) is at least	TSC-60 or pairs of TSC-15 units is at least	then for the communications condition percentage under label ERSA4 report
1	5	5	1 fully auto	1	3	1	100
2	3	4			2		90
3	2	3	1 less than fully auto	1 with loss of noise measuring test equipment		0	89
4	1	2			1	1	70
5	0	1	0	0		0	69
6		0			0	1	60
7						0	0

The spanning header across columns A–F reads "If the number of mission ready and available". The header above column G reads "then for the".

Table 6.9. Air Control Centers-Calculating Computer Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If the number of mission ready and available Computer-Assisted Force Management System or other small computer data entry systems is at least	then for computer condition percentage under label ERSA5 report
1	2	100
2	1	89
3	0	69

Table 6.10. Air Intelligence Squadrons-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B	C
	If the number of mission ready and available environmental control units is at least	and the number of mission ready and available CC&S shelters is at least	then for the control or operations system condition percentage under label ERSA2 report
1	12 and up	1	100
2	9 to 11		90
3	8	0	89
4	7		70
5	4 to 6		69
6	0 to 3		60

Table 6.11. Air Intelligence Squadrons-Calculating Computer Condition Percentage

	If the number of mission ready and available	RULE						
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
A	UYK-7 computers is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
B	PCU analysts is at least	3	3	2	2	1	1	0
C	PCU ADPs is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
D	PCU comm is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
E	RAM disk drives is at least	6	5	4	4	2	1	0
F	magnetic tape units is at least	3	2	1	1	0	0	0
G	magnetic tape control electronics is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
H	MASS memory control electronics is at least	1	1	1/2	1/2	0	0	0
I	query response units is at least	13	10	9	4	4	3	0
J	data RAM is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
K	printers is at least	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
L	digital data links is at least	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
M	teletypewriter circuits is at least	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
N	AUTODIN is at least	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
O	then for the computer condition percentage under label ERSA5 report	100	90	89	70	69	60	0

Table 6.12. Air Support Operations Centers-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage

	A	B	C
R U L E	If the number of mission ready and available M-820 or M-934 vans is at least	and the number of mission ready and available TSQ-93 modules is at least	then for the operations system condition percentage under label ERSA2 report
1	2	1 operations module and 1	100
2	1	communications module	89
3		1 operations module	69
4	0	0	0

Table 6.13. Air Support Operations Center-Calculating Communications Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F
	If the number of mission ready and available					**then for the communications condition percentage under labor ERSA3 report**
	MRC-107s, MRC-108s, 144s or equivalent (see note 1) is at least	**AN/TRC-170 radio terminal is at least**	**TSC-60 at least**	**SB386S or equivalent tactical switch-board is at least**	**TCS-94 is at least**	
1	6	2	1	1	100	100
2	5	1	0		90	90
3	4			0	89	89
4	3	0	1		70	70
5	2		0		69	69
6	1				60	60
7	0				59	59

NOTES:

1. To count, these items must have an operational 4-wheel drive vehicle, trailer, and emergency generator, and be able to transmit and receive on HF, VHF-FM, and UHF with either vehicle or portable equipment.

Table 6.14. Control and Reporting Centers and Elements Calculating Radar Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If the radar system (see note 1) has	**then for the radar condition percentage under label ERSA1 report**
1	all subsystems mission ready and available	100
2	MTI or WX not mission ready and available (See note 2)	89
3	IFF SIF Mode IV ECCM not mission ready and available	69
4	search not mission ready and available	59

NOTES:

1. If multiple subsystems are not mission ready, use lowest applicable rule to determine percentage
2. WX applies to forward air control posts

Table 6.15. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)-Calculating Operations System Condition Percentage

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E
	If the number of mission ready and available				**then for the control or operations system**
	OMs is at least	**OCUs is at least**	**TADIL A links is at least**	**TADIL B links is at least**	**condition percentage under label ERSA2 report**
1	3	12		14	100
2		10		10	90
3		8		8	89
4	2	7	1	7	70
5		5		6	69
6		4		5	60
7	1	1		1	59
8		0	0	0	0

Table 6.16. Control and Reporting Center (CRC)(4 OM Config)(see note 1)-Calculating Comm Condition Percentage

R U L E	Base Comm		C2 Comm			Theater Comm					then for the condition percentage under label ERSA4 report (Note 10)
	Tele (Note 2) # Of Cust	Message Traffic (Note 3)	HF	UHF (Note 4)	VHF	SHF SATCOM Carriers (NOTE 5)	TROPO (Note 6) Oper Radios	TSSR (Note 7) Oper Pairs	NET Control (Note 8)	MUX Package (Note 9)	
			# CHAN	# CHAN	# CHAN						
1	>59	OPER	>8	>12	>7	3	>7 (>3)	>5	80% FUNC	90% FUNC	90
2	30-58	INOP	4-8	8-12	4-7	2	4-7 (1-3)	4 or less	50% FUNC	< 90% FUNC	70
3	<30		2-3	4-7	1-3	1	<4 (0)		MANUAL ONLY		60
4			<2	<4	<4	0					59

NOTES:

1. Where different, values for USAFE CRCs are enclosed in parentheses.

2. Compute maximum number of customers that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

3. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit (STAMPS, UGC-144, etc.)

4. C2 channel require transmit and receive capability over radios in 4 OMs and external radios. Units with 3 OMs use table 6.17 to determine C2 Comm condition percentage.

5. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-100A GMF SHF SATCOM hub. Number of carriers are TSC-100A available.

6. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170.

7. Operating TSSR pair requires transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

8. Net control requires capability to automatically configure, monitor, test, and control circuits and trunks transitioning the facility using TSQ-111 or TSQ-188.

9. To compute multiplexing package capability divide available capability of assigned multiplexers (TSQ-146, FCC-100, RMC, etc.) by designed capability and multiply by 100.

10. Compute ERSA4 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a rating crosses two scores, assume higher score unless driven lower by another rating (e.g. 1 TSC-100A Carrier). Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive score no lower than minimum criteria noted (e.g. no message traffic capability = 70 percent) unless driven lower by another area.

Table 6.17. CRC (3OM Config)-Calculating Comm Condition Percentage				
	if the Equipment Supports the Following, at a Minimum:			**then for the condition percentage under label ERSA4 report (Note 2)**
R U L E	**C2 Comm**			
	HF	**UHF**	**VHF**	
		(Note 1)		
	# Chan	**# Chan**	**# Chan**	
1	>4	>9	>5	90
2	3-4	6-9	2-5	70
3	2	4-5	1	60
4	<2	<4	0	59

NOTES:

1. C2 channels require transmit and receive capability over radios in 3 OMs and external radios.

2. Use this percentage with table 6.16 to compute ERSA4 percentage.

Table 6.18. Control Reporting Element-Calculating System Condition Percentage					
R U L E	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**
	OMs is at least	**OCUs is at least (Note 1)**	**TADIL A links is at least**	**TADIL B links is at least**	**condition percentage under label ERSA2 report**
1		10		14	100
2	2	8		11	90
3		7	1	8	89
4		6		7	70 (100)
5	1	5		5	69 (89)
6		4		3	60 (70)
7	0	1	0	1	59 (59)
8		0		0	0 (0)

NOTES:

1. Include the two radar scopes in the radar van AN/TPS-75 in the calculations, as appropriate.

2. Percents in parenthesis are for single OM equipped units.

Table 6.19. Control and reporting Element (CRC)(2 OM Config)-Calculating Comm Condition Percentage

RULE	if the equipment supports the following, at a minimum: Base Comm		C2 Comm			Theater Comm				then for the condition percentage under label ERSA4 report (Note 8)
	Tele (Note 1) # Of Cust	Message Traffic (Note 2)	HF (Note 3) Voice Chan	UHF Voice Chan	VHF Voice Chan	SHF SATCOM Carriers (NOTE 4)	TROPO (Note 5) Oper Radios	TSSR (Note 6) Oper Pairs	MUX Package (Note 8)	
1	>25	OPER	>3	>6	>3		2	>0	90% FUNC	90
2	10-25	INOP	2-3	4-6	2	1	1	0	< 90% FUNC	70
3	<10		1	2-3	1		0			60
4			0	<2	0	0				59

NOTES:

1. Compute maximum number of customers that could be supported by assigned telephone switch(es); considering available instruments, cable, j-boxes, termination units, switch capacity, CPU function, and any other factor impacting service availability.

2. Consider ability to terminate one AUTODIN circuit (UGC-144, etc.)

3. C2 channel require transmit and receive capability over radios available in 2 OMs and external radios. Units with 1 OM use table 6.20 to determine C2 Comm condition percentage.

4. SHF SATCOM requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, uplink, downlink, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TSC-100A GMF SHF SATCOM hub. Number of carriers are TSC-100A available.

5. TROPO requires capability to receive incoming data, multiplex, modulate, transmit, receive, demodulate, demultiplex, and transmit outgoing data using TRC-170.

6. Operating TSSR pair requires transmit and receive capability at both ends of TSSR link.

7. To compute multiplexing package capability divide available capability of assigned multiplexers (FCC-100, RMC, etc.) by designed capability and multiply by 100.

8. Compute ERSA4 percentage by selecting lowest score of all areas measured herein. Where a rating crosses two scores, assume higher score unless driven lower by another rating (e.g. 1 TSC-100A Carrier). Where no criteria exists for an area, failure to meet minimum criteria will drive score no lower than minimum criteria noted (e.g. no message traffic capability = 70 percent) unless driven lower by another area.

Table 6.20. CRC (1 OM Config)-Calculating C2 Comm condition Percentage

R U L E	if the equipment supports the following, at a minimum:			then for the condition percentage under label ERSA4 report (Note 2)
	C2 Comm			
	HF	UHF	VHF	
	(Note 1)			
	# Chan	# Chan	# Chan	
1	>1	>3	>2	90
2		3	2	70
3	1	2	1	60
4	0	<2	0	59

NOTES:

1. C2 channels require transmit and receive capability over radios available in OMs and external radios.

2. Use this percentage with table 6.19 to compute ERSA4 percentage.

Table 6.21. Aerial Port Units-Combat Essential Equipment (see note)

A	B
25K Aircraft Loaders	4K Forklifts
40K Aircraft Loaders	10K Standard Forklifts
25K Tactical Loaders	10K All-Terrain Forklifts
Wide Body Elevated Loader	13K All-Terrain Forklifts
40-foot Rollerized Trailers	

NOTE: Include on DOC statements new mission relevant equipment outlined in table of allowance (TA) 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/custody receipt list (CA/CRL).

Table 6.22. Transportation Units-Combat Essential Equipment (see note)

A	B
25K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	4K Forklifts (see note 2)
40K Aircraft Loaders (see note 2)	6K Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
25K Tactical Loaders (see note 2)	6K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Wide-body Elevated Loaders (see note 2)	10k Standard Forklifts (see note 2)
Rollerized Flatbed Trailers	10k All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Tractors, 5-ton and over	13K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
Buses, 29 passenger or larger	15K Forklifts (see note 2)
25 ft Flatbed Trailer	25K All-Terrain Forklifts (see note 2)
40 ft Flatbed Trailer	Highlift Truck, 3-ton
	Highlift Truck, 9-ton

NOTES:

1. Include on DOC statements any new mission relevant equipment outlined in table of allowance (TA) 012 and reflected on the custodian authorization/ custody receipt list (CA/CRL). Notify the HQ USAF SORTS office to update this table.

2. Do not include material handling equipment (MHE) on DOC statements of transportation units co-located with an aerial port unit which also measures MHE. Do not include MHE on DOC statements for Guard units without vehicles assigned to user codes OA, OB, and OC on their command vehicle authorization listing.

Table 6.23. Mission Support Units-Combat Essential Equipment

MANPER-B system(s) to include spare parts and documentation for systems and software, both deployable and in-garrison.
MANPER-B equipment and spares must be counted (including systems located with the management engineering team).

Table 6.24. Aerial Port Units-Support Equipment and Supplies (see note)

A	B
Latrine Service Trucks	M-Series Vehicles
Potable Water Trucks	Truck, UT M-1009
Wide-body Aircraft Passenger Staircase	Truck, 2-1/2 ton, M-35
Wollard Truck Staircase	Truck Tractor, 5-ton, M-932
C-5 Truck Staircase	Truck, 1-1/4 ton, M-416
	Truck Tractor (5-ton and over)

NOTE: Include on DOC statements any new equipment outlined in TA 012, not designated as mission relevant, and reflected on the CA/CRL.

Table 6.25. Intelligence Units-Combat Essential Equipment

A	B
Collection Antenna (see note)	SENIOR GRID computer
RDF System (see note)	ES-142A Collection Subsystem (RC-135V/W)
Collection Position (see note)	Tactical Ground Intercept Facility (TGIF)
Acquisition Position (see note)	Ground Link Equipment (MIST or IGDL)
ID Position (see note)	Ground Control Processor (GCP)
Analysis/Reporting Position (see note)	Combat Support Center
TFC Forwarding (see note)	EWLO Deployment Kits
A/S 37U-1 Van (SENSOR SABRE)	SENIOR SCOUT (ANG measured asset)
Telephone Monitor Position	SENIOR JADE
Transcribe Position	Fixed Ground Data Reduction (FGDR) system
Radio Monitor Position	Ground Data Reduction (GDR) system
RIVET JOINT Tactical Ground Support Facility	ES-123 Ground Data Processing System (GDPS)

NOTE: Include in DOC statements only for fixed sites.

Chapter 7

TRAINING MEASURED AREA DATA

7.1. When and How To Use This Chapter. MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to calculate a training measured area level (T-level), supporting item counts and percentages. Do the following:

• Gather source documents from the list in paragraph 3.7.

• Determine which method to use to calculate the training percentage using table 7.2 to find out if your unit should use Method B according to paragraph 7.2 or Method C according to paragraph 7.3.

• Report the method used under label TMTHD.

• Change the training percentage into a T-level according to paragraph 7.4.

• Identify the training limiting factor according to paragraph 7.4.

7.2. Using Method B, Mission Ready and Available Crews:

7.2.1. Find number of crews authorized or required.

★7.2.1.1. For aircraft units reporting against a mobility, SIOP, or combined generation and mobility mission:

7.2.1.1.1. Check the mission capability statements (MISCAP) of the unit type codes (UTC) listed in the DOC statement for crew ratios.

7.2.1.1.2. For each UTC, multiply crew ratio by number of aircraft from the MISCAP to get number of crews required for that UTC.

7.2.1.1.3. Add the separate UTC amounts together to get the total crews required. Be sure to add in the number of crews required by "crew only" UTCs.

7.2.1.2. For aircraft units reporting against a generation or alert mission:

7.2.1.2.1. Check AFI 65-503 for the crew ratio.

7.2.1.2.2. Multiply crew ratio by number of aircraft listed in the primary aerospace vehicle authorization in the DOC statement to get number of crews authorized.

7.2.1.3. For missile units, HQ AFSPC will set the crew requirement. Check with them.

7.2.1.4. For ground theater air control system units use the following crew requirements:

• Air support operations center - 10 crews.

• Control and reporting center - 3 crews.

• Control and reporting element - 3 crews.

• Tactical air control party - see table 7.4 for crew requirements.

7.2.1.5. For space operations units, HQ AFSPC will set the crew requirement. Check with them.

7.2.1.6. For aeromedical evacuation units, add up the number of crew UTCs tasked to the unit.

7.2.1.7. Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label TCARQ.

7.2.2. Find number of crews assigned:

7.2.2.1. For aircraft units, use AFI 65-503 for crew composition unless modified by the major command because of unique mission requirements.

7.2.2.2. For other units, use table 7.4 for crew composition.

7.2.2.3. To count a crew as assigned, each position must have an assigned crewmember. However, don't limit this to "by-name" formed crews such as those required by MCR 51-50. Count crewmembers as assigned from when they sign in on a permanent change of station or become attached on temporary duty until they sign out.

7.2.2.4. Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label TCRAS.

7.2.3. Count number of crews mission ready and available. Do the following:

7.2.3.1. Count crews with all positions filled with mission ready and available crewmembers this way:

7.2.3.1.1. Count crewmembers as mission ready if they meet mission ready criteria in the training directive listed in the DOC statement.

7.2.3.1.2. Decide which crewmembers are available on a case-by-case basis according to paragraph 4.5.

7.2.3.1.3. Don't count overhead crewmembers (e.g., wing training officers, etc.). However, you may count the commander and operations officer of the measured unit.

7.2.3.2. Save the sum until done. If changed, enter it under label TCRAV.

7.2.4. Calculate the training percentage:

★7.2.4.1. If ten or more authorized or required, divide number of crews mission ready and available by number assigned. Multiply result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

7.2.4.2. If 9 or less, use table 7.1.

7.2.4.3. Save the training percentage until done. If changed, enter it under label TRUTC.

7.3. Using Method C, Unit Training Completed. Find the unit type in table 7.5, Column A. Across from it, starting in Column C, will be up to five subareas to measure. For each subarea:

★7.3.1. Find number of personnel required to have the training specified in subarea. If a single type of training is listed, find the number required to have that training. If there's more than one type listed, check if everyone is supposed to have all the training. If so, use the number of personnel assigned as the number required to be trained. If only some must have each type, add together the number required for each type. This number could be more than the number of personnel requiring training.

7.3.2. Count personnel who have the training specified in subarea. Count personnel who will be trained by the DOC response time. If everybody is supposed to have all the training, count only those personnel who have all the training. If a given number are required to have each type of training, count those personnel who have received each type of training. In this method, you can count the same individual more than once.

★7.3.3. Calculate the subarea percentage. If table 7.5 gives a table from tables 7.1 and 7.7 to 7.13, use it to find the percentage. Otherwise:

• If ten or more personnel are required to have the training, divide number trained personnel by the number of assigned personnel required to have the training. Multiply result by 100 and round off to a whole number.

· **If nine or less, look it up in table 7.1.7.3.4. Calculate the training percentage. Find the unit type in table**

7.5. Across from it in Column B, check whether the entry lists subarea labels. If so, choose the lowest subarea percentage as the area percentage. If it lists types of training or another document, calculate an area percentage using the same procedure as for a subarea. Save the training percentage until done. If changed, enter it under label TRUTC.

7.4. Calculating and Explaining the Training T-Level:
★7.4.1. Change the training percentage into a T-level. Use table 7.3. Save the training C-level until done. If changed, enter it under label TRRAT. Use TRRAF for secondary missions.

7.4.2. Assign training reason codes. When the training T-level is less than T-1, pick the one most specific code from table 7.6 to explain it. Save the code until done. If changed, enter it under label TRRES. Use TRREF for secondary missions.

Table 7.1. Percent Trained Matrix For Nine or Less People or Crews

RULE	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Find row with number of mission ready and available or trained	Find column with number assigned								
		9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	9	100								
2	8	90	100							
3	7	86	90	100						
4	6	80	86	86	100					
5	5	76	80	80	86	100				
6	4	70	76	76	80	80	100			
7	3	44	70	70	70	70	80	100		
8	2	33	59	42	33	60	70	80	100	
9	1	22	30	28	16	40	30	60	70	100
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.2. Units Required to Use Method B to Calculate the Training Percentage

	A	B	C
1	aircraft unit	air support operations center	space operations unit
2	aeromedical evacuation squadron (except 1 AES)	air operations center	control and reporting center/element

Table 7.3. Changing Training Percentage Into a C-Level

RULE	A	B
	If the training percentage is in the range from	then the training T-level is
1	85 to 100	T-1
2	70 to 84	T-2
3	55 to 69	T-3
4	0 to 54	T-4

Table 7.4. Units Using Method B-What Constitutes a Crew

R U L E	A If the unit is a(n)	B then for SORTS purposes, a crew will consist of
1	aircraft unit	see AFI 65-503
2	missile unit	missile combat crew commander and deputy missile combat crew commander
3	aeromedical evacuation squadron	crew composition will be according to MAJCOM direction
4	air control center	senior duty officer and technician, fighter duty officer and technician, reconnaissance duty officer and technician, AWACS duty officer and technician, search and rescue duty officer and technician, and defensive duty officer
5	air support operations center	one AFSC 12F4 or 11F4 officer
6	control and reporting center	AFSC 13BXX: one mission crew commander, one senior director, one air surveillance officer, AFSC 1C5X1D: three weapons directors, two electronic protection technicians, two identification technicians, one data systems technician, one interface control technician, one air surveillance technician, and two surveillance operators
7	control and reporting element	AFSC 13BXD: one mission director, AFSC 1C5X1D: two weapons directors, AFSC 1C5X1: one interface control technician, one air surveillance technician, one electronic protection technician, and two surveillance technicians
8	tactical air control party	one or more from AFSCS 11F4, 11F4U, 11F3, AND 1C4X1. The MAJCOM will determine the numbers of personnel of each AFSC required to make up a crew for each Army level supported. Add the AFSC requirements for each Army level supported to get the total requirement. Do not use reconnaissance liaison officers or airlift liaison officers in the calculations.
9	space operations unit	crew composition will be according to MAJCOM direction

R U L E	A If the unit is a(n)	B TRUTC	C TRSA1	D TRSA2	E TRSA3	F TRSA4	G TRSA5
Table 7.5. Units Using Method C-Which Training Totals and Subareas to Measure							
		then calculate and report these percentages:					
1	Air Force Material Command air terminal	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 10k and 10k all-terrain forklifts. Use table 7.7 to find it	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 25k and 40k loaders. Use table 7.8 to find it	percent of personnel trained to assemble and operate wide-body loaders. Use table 7.9 to find it.	percent of personnel trained as hazardous cargo certi-fiers. Use "12" AFSC 2T2X1 personnel as number required. Use table 7.10 to find it	nothing
2	aerial port squadron	through TRSA5					
3	aerial port flight						
4	military air-lift support squadron						
5	mobile aerial port squadron	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 10k and 10k all terrain forklifts. Use table 7.11 to find it	percent of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained on 25k loaders. Use table 7.12 to find it	percent of personnel trained as hazardous cargo certifiers. Use table 7.10 to find it	nothing	
6	mobile aerial port flight						
7	combat communica-tion unit	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3.	percent of personnel with mobility training (e.g. readiness orientation course, palletization training, etc.)	percent of personnel who have completed all of the training for their duty positions	percent of personnel with chemical warfare defense training, weapons qualification		
8	special operations comm unit						

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit is a(n)	**then calculate and report these percentages:**					
		TRUTC	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
9	communica-tion unit with a mobility tasking	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1	percent of personnel with mobility training (e.g. readiness orientation course, palletization training (2 per UTC) and Hazardous Certifier (1 per UTC)	percent of personnel who have completed all of the	percent of personnel with chemical warfare	nothing	nothing
10	communica-tions engineering and installation unit	through TRSA3		training for their duty positions	defense training, weapons qualifica-tion		
11	communica-tion unit with a generation tasking	percent of personnel who have completed all of the training for their duty positions	nothing	nothing	nothing		
12	space commun-ications unit	lowest percentage of TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of training events completed. If not listed on DOC, report nothing	percent of training events completed. If not listed on DOC, report nothing	percent of training events completed. If not listed on DOC, report nothing	percent of training events completed. If not listed on DOC, report nothing	percent of training events completed. If not listed on DOC, report nothing

Table 7.5. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit is a(n)	then calculate and report these percentages:					
		TRUTC	TRSA1	TRSA2	TRSA3	TRSA4	TRSA5
13	civil engineer Prime BEEF	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of personnel Category I trained. Use AFI 10-210, table 2 to find subcategories in category. Additionally, EOD elements, if postured, required job qualification training as listed in AFI 32-3001. Add together number of people trained. Divide the total trained by the total assigned.	percent of personnel Category II trained. Use AFI 10-210, table 2 to find subcategories in category. Additionally, EOD elements, if postured, required job qualification training as listed in AFI 32-3001. Don't count dual skill or specialized training. For vehicle training count only those qualified on all vehicles available as required by AFI 10-210. Add together number of people trained. Divide this total by the total assigned which require the training.	percent of UTC critical personnel Category III certified. All UTC critical personnel are required to attend Silver Flag Exercise Site (SFES). Personnel in UTC critical positions will be certified at least every two years on the elements listed in AFI 10-210, table 4 (as described in the curriculum for CE exercise sites). Divide the total critical personnel certified by the total critical personnel assigned and multiply percentage by 1.25.	nothing	nothing

Table 7.5. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

Table 7.5. Continued.						
R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit is a(n)	**then calculate and report these percentages:**					
		TRUTC	TRSA1	TRSA2	TRSA3	TRSA4	TRSA5
14	RED HORSE squadron	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of weapons qualified personnel	percent of chemical warfare defense trained personnel	percent of personnel field trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcate-gories in this category. Add together number of people required and available that have this training. Divide this	percent of personnel contingency trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcategories in this category. Don't include expedient methods training. Add together number of people required and available that have this	percent of personnel special capabilities trained. Use AFI 10-209 to find the subcategories in this category. Add together number of people required and available that have this training. Divide this total by the total assigned which require the
15	active duty medical unit	percent of trained medical AFSC personnel. Divide number of medical AFSC personnel assigned into number with Continuing Medical Training as required by	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
16	air reserve component medical unit	percent of training events completed. Divide number of individual training events required by AFI 41-106 into number of events completed					

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit is a(n)	then calculate and report these percentages:					
		TRUTC	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
17	security police unit	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of weapons qualified personnel	percent of personnel who have completed all of training required for their duty positions	nothing	nothing	nothing
18	combat logistics support squadron	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA4	percent of authorized or required maintenance personnel with a critical AFSC at the 5 skill level who have had aircraft battle damage repair training. Training must have been an approved aircraft battle damage repair technician course	percent of packaging trained personnel. To find number required, use 50 percent of number of required packaging specialists on packaging augmentation teams. Count personnel as qualified when they have completed formal hazardous cargo certifier training course	percent of chemical warfare defense trained person-nel	percent of assessor trained personnel. To find number required, multiply number of repair teams required by three. Count personnel as qualified when they satisfy major command standards	
19	supply unit with a mobility / dual mission	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of fuels mobility support equipment qualified personnel	percent of combat system operator qualified personnel	nothing	nothing	
20	supply unit with a generation mission	nothing	nothing	nothing			
21	strategic air defense command and control unit	percent of trained AFSC 13B3 and 1C5X1 personnel. Use table 7.13 to find					

Table 7.5. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

Table 7.5. Continued.						
R U L E	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**
	If the unit is a(n)	**then calculate and report these percentages:**					
		TRUTC	**TRSA1**	**TRSA2**	**TRSA3**	**TRSA4**	**TRSA5**
22	mission support units (PERSCO)	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent job proficiency trained. Divide number with all training required for their duty position by total personnel required to be trained	percent mobility trained. Divide number with chemical warfare defense training and weapons qualification by number required to be trained	percent of trained MANPER-B operators. Divide number trained by number required to be trained.		
23	contracting	percent of	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
24	base transporta-tion unit	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 and TRSA2	percent of personnel hazardous cargo certifier trained. Commanders will recommend number required to major command for validation. Count personnel as trained if they	percent of personnel combat essential vehicle certified. Commanders will recommend number required to major command for validation. Count personnel as			
25	special tactics units	lowest percentage of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5	percentage of personnel current in ATC Operations/ AZ Management	percentage of personnel current in SAR/CSAR personnel recovery and evacuation	percentage of personnel current in medical care	lowest percentage of personnel current in fire control skills/ SOTAC qualifica-tion	lowest percentag e of personnel current in employ-ment by parachute and dive methods

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R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	If the unit is a(n)	then calculate and report these percentages:					
		TRUTC	TRSA1	TRSA2	TRSA3	TRSA4	TRSA5
26	Prime Readiness in Base Services Team	lowest percentage from subareas TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of personnel who have received sanitation training in accordance with established bioenvironmental standards	lowest percentage of chemical warfare defense trained personnel or weapons qualified personnel	percentage trained in wartime mortuary affairs through home station training program	percentage trained and certified proficient on the M-2 burner, M-59 field range and immersion heaters	percent of personnel with services field certification completed. Count personnel as certified if they have attended an AFSVA approved Prime RIBS certification program within 36 months for noncritical positions. Critical positions as identified in the Services Prime RIBS Managers Guide, section 7 - UTC's, must receive Services field certification every 24 months. Participation in an exercise or bivouac lasting more than 3 days, for individuals in non-critical UTC positions, may receive credit for Services field certification. Approval must be through the MAJCOM.

Table 7.5. Continued.

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Table 7.5. Continued.							
	If the unit is a(n)	then calculate and report these percentages:					
		TRUTC	TRSA1	TRSA2	TRSA3	TRSA4	TRSA5
27	intelligence unit	percent of personnel certified by respective functional area training section as qualified to satisfactorily perform in their assigned duty positions. If using categorization, count both Category 2 and 3 personnel as fully trained	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing	nothing
28	combat control units	lowest percent from subarea TRSA1 through TRSA5	percent of personnel current in assault zone operations	percent of personnel current in employment operation	percent of personnel current in weapons qualifica- tion	percent of personnel in air traffic control operations	percent of personnel in command, control, and communi- cation (C3) operations
29	combat camera unit	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of personnel job proficient	percent of personnel mobility trained, to include small arms, chemical warfare, first aid, buddy care, palletization, vehicle orientation (if required) etc.	percent of personnel trained to perform aerial duties required by UTCs.	nothing	nothing

(table continued on next page)

R U L E	A If the unit is a(n)	B then calculate and report these percentages: TRUTC	C TRSA1	D TRSA2	E TRSA3	F TRSA4	G TRSA5
30	weather unit	lowest percent of subareas TRSA1 through TRSA3	percent of mobility trained personnel as required by the DOC	percent of weather equipment trained personnel as required by the DOC (If suitable equipment substitutions are being used (accord to table 5.1) percent of weather equipment trained personnel	percent of weather mission trained personnel as required by the DOC	nothing	nothing
31	airlift mobility control unit	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA4	percent of qualified cadre personnel accord to AMCI 10-201, Vol 4, commander may upgrade T-level if personnel in training meet minimum requirements but have not been upgraded due to unusual circumstances	percent of cadre personnel qualified in all required weapons. Personnel qualified in only one type of weapon will be counted as half	percent of cadre personnel trained in chemical warfare	percent of cadre personnel MST qualified	
32	CI/SpI (AFOSI) units	lowest percent of TRSA1 through TRSA4	lowest percentage of and converted percentage of special agents who have completed the WCDTOC in the last 36 months or have been deployed to a contingency in the last 36 months	percent of personnel qualified in all required weapons	percentage of total personnel subject to deploy fully trained accord to AFI 10-403	percentage of total personnel identified to deploy fully trained accord to AFI 10-403	

Table 7.5. Continued.

RULE	A	B
Table 7.6. Reporting Training Reason Codes		
	If the primary reason that the training measured resource area is not C-1 is	**then in the field TRRES report**
1	inadequate - school quotas	T05
2	inadequate - training ammunition	T07
3	inadequate - training areas	T08
4	incomplete - exercise/inspections	T09
5	incomplete firing proficiency tests	T10
6	insufficient - crews not category 1	T11
7	insufficient - funding	T15
8	insufficient - pilots not category 1	T17
9	insufficient - type training time	T18
10	inspection - failed initial certification	T19
11	inspection - failed recertification	T20
12	operational commitments	T23
13	organization activating	T24
14	organization decommissioning/deactivating	T25
15	organization in rotational deployment	T26
16	personnel turnover excessive	T28
17	shortage - equipment	T31
18	shortage - instructor	T32
19	shortage - instructor pilot/aircrew	T33
20	shortage - personnel	T37
21	tests - unsatisfactory C-level	T40
22	training incomplete	T41
23	training incomplete - mobility	T50
24	training incomplete - teams	T56
25	training incomplete - fuel shortage	T57
26	insufficient - flight hours	T68
27	crews deployed separate tasking	T69
28	training incomplete - lack of aerial combat tactics	T70
29	insufficient crews not category 1: enlisted aircrew members, loadmasters, flight engineers	T71
30	degraded on-the-job training progression	T72
31	training incomplete - hazardous cargo certifiers	T73
32	training incomplete - materiel handling equipment operators	T74
33	shortage - forward air controllers on aircrew duty	T75
34	shortage - forward air controllers on tactical air control party duty	T76
35	shortage - weapons controllers	T77
36	shortage - weapons technicians	T78
37	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, restricted areas	T79
38	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, warning areas	T80
39	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, military training routes	T81
40	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, military operating areas	T82
41	training degraded - inadequate special use airspace, supersonic airspace	T83
42	area not measured by parent Service direction	TNM
43	SECRN/ SECRF fields only for commanders upgrade	TUP

Table 7.7. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Forklift Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If dividing the number of 10k and 10k all-terrain forklift qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned (see note 1) gives a percentage in the range from	then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) under label TRSA1 report
1	100	100
2	88 to 99	98
3	76 to 87	93
4	64 to 75	88
5	52 to 63	87
6	38 to 51	85
7	36 to 37	84
8	35	80
9	34	73
10	33	70
11	31 to 32	69
12	29 to 30	63
13	26 to 28	55
14	25	54
15	19 to 24	44
16	14 to 18	34
17	9 to 13	24
18	4 to 8	14
19	0 to 3	0

NOTES:

1. Do not count GS-category civil service workers (e.g., those assigned to the Air Terminal Operations Center, machine room, etc.) in the numbers of trained, authorized, or required AFSC 2T2X1 personnel.

2. For units with aerial delivery support branches besides aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA1)

Table 7.8. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Loader Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If dividing the number of 25k and 40k loader qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel trained by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned (see note 1) gives a percentage in the range from	then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) under label TRSA1 report
1	100	100
2	86 to 99	98
3	72 to 85	93
4	58 to 71	88
5	44 to 57	87
6	28 to 43	85
7	26 to 27	84
8	25	80
9	24	73
10	23	70
11	21 to 22	69
12	19 to 20	63
13	16 to 18	55
14	15	54
15	12 to 14	44
16	9 to 11	34
17	6 to 8	24
18	1 to 5	14
19	0	0

NOTES:

1. Do not count GS-category civil service workers (e.g., those assigned to the Air Terminal Operations Center, machine room, etc.) in the numbers of trained, authorized, or required AFSC 2T2X1 personnel.

2. For units with both aerial delivery support branches and aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support branch portions and count them for only one portion. Use table 7.14 to calculate the percentage for aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA2).

Table 7.9. Aerial Port Squadrons, Aerial Port Flights, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Loader Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training percentage

R U L E	A	B	C
	If the number of types of wide-body loaders assigned to the unit is at least	**and the number of personnel qualified (see note 1) to operate, assemble, and disassemble each loader is at least**	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) under TRSA 3 report**
1	2	11	100
2		10	98
3		9	93
4		8	88
5		7	87
6		6	85
7		5	84
8		4	70
9		3	69
10		2	54
11		1	34
12		0	0
13	1	6	100
14		5	93
15		4	87
16		3	84
17		2	69
18		1	34
19		0	0

NOTES:

1. Count personnel as trained if they are qualified to assemble, operate, and disassemble each type of loader assigned to their home station as required by MAJCOM technical data.

2. Air Force Reserve units do not calculate or report this percentage.

Table 7.10. Aerial Port Squadrons and Flights, Mobile Aerial Port Squadrons and Flights, Military Airlift Support Squadrons, AFMC Air Terminals-Converting Calculated Percentage of Hazardous Cargo Certifier Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training Percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If dividing the number of hazardous cargo inspector trained AFSC 2T2X1 personnel available by the number of trained hazardous cargo inspector AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned (see note) per table 7.5 gives a percentage of at least	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel under label TRSA3 and TRSA4 report**
1	100	100
2	81-99	90
3	61-80	85
4	41-60	70
5	21-40	60
6	0-20	50

NOTE: Do not count GS-category civil service workers (e.g., those assigned to the Air Terminal Operations Center, machine room, etc.) in the numbers of trained, authorized, or required AFSC 2T2X1 personnel.

Table 7.11. Mobile Aerial Port Flights-Converting Calculated Percentage of Forklift Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training Percentage

R U L E	A	B
	If dividing the number of 10k and 10k all-terrain forklift qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel available by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned (see Note 1) gives a percentage in the range	**then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) under label TRSA1 report**
1	100	100
2	80 to 99	98
3	60 to 79	93
4	40 to 59	88
5	20 to 39	87
6	7 to 19	85
7	6	84
8	5	75
9	4	69
10	3	63
11	2	54
12	1	34
13	0	0

NOTES:
1. Do not count GS-category civil service workers (e.g., those assigned to the Air Terminal Operations Center, machine room, etc.) in the numbers of trained, authorized, or required AFSC 2T2X1 personnel.
2. For units with both aerial delivery support branches and aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support branch portions and count them for only one portion. Use table 7.8 to calculate the percentage for aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA1).

Table 7.12. Mobile Aerial Port Squadrons and Flights-Converting Calculated Percentage of Loader Qualified Personnel Into a Reported Training Percentage

R U L E	A If dividing the number of 25k and 40k loader qualified AFSC 2T2X1 personnel available by number of AFSC 2T2X1 personnel assigned (see note 1) gives a percentage in the range	B then for the reported training percentage for these personnel (see note 2) under label TRSA2 report
1	100	100
2	85 to 99	98
3	70 to 84	93
4	55 to 69	88
5	40 to 54	87
6	20 to 39	85
7	19	84
8	18	81
9	17	78
10	16	75
11	15	72
12	14	70
13	13	69
14	12	66
15	11	63
16	10	60
17	9	57
18	8	55
19	7	54
20	5 to 6	44
21	4	34
22	3	24
23	1 to 2	14
24	0	0

NOTES:

1. Do not count GS-category civil service workers (e.g., those assigned to the Air Terminal Operations Center, machine room, etc.) in the numbers of trained, authorized, or required AFSC 2T2X1 personnel.

2. For units with both aerial delivery support branches and aerial port squadron branches, calculate separate training percentages for each branch. Separate personnel into aerial support squadron and aerial delivery support branch portions and count them for only one portion. Use table 7.9 to calculate the percentage for aerial delivery support squadrons, then select the lowest percentage as the training percentage (TRSA2).

Table 7.13. Regional Operations Control Centers-Calculating Training Percentage

R U L E	A	B	C
	and available AFSC 13BX personnel is in the range	and the number of mission ready and available AFSC 1C5X1 personnel is in the range	then for the training percentage under the label TRUTC report
1	30 and up	81 and up	100
2	26 to 29	69 to 80	85
3	25	68	84
4	21 to 24	57 to 67	70
5	20	56	69
6	17 to 19	45 to 55	55
7	16	44	54
8	0 to 15	0 to 43	0

Chapter 8

OVERALL C-LEVELS AND REMARKS

8.1. When and How To Use This Chapter. MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to assign and explain overall C-levels. Do the following:
• Gather source documents from the list in paragraph 3.7.
• Assign overall C-levels according to paragraph 8.2.
• Identify overall limiting factors according to paragraph 8.4.
• Provide details in narrative remarks according to paragraph 8.5.
• Forecast changes in overall C-levels according to paragraph 8.6.

8.2. Assigning an Overall C-Level. Only the commander of the measured unit can assign overall C-levels, but must not subjectively change calculated resource area levels. Higher echelons must not change C-levels or delay reports but can add remarks to explain the situation.
8.2.1. What Overall C-Levels Indicate. Use overall C-levels to show how well the unit meets prescribed levels of personnel, equipment, and training. Pick one from this list that best describes unit status:
• C-1. Unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake the full wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed.
• C-2. Unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake most of the wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed.
• C-3. Unit possesses the required resources and is trained to undertake many, but not all, portions of the wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed.

• C-4. Unit requires additional resources or training to undertake its wartime mission(s), but it may be directed to undertake portions of its wartime mission(s) with resources on-hand.
• C-5. Unit is undergoing a Service-directed resource action and is not prepared, at this time, to undertake the wartime mission(s) for which it is organized or designed. Assign this C-level only if authorized by the major command according to paragraph 8.3.
• C-6. Not to be used for Overall C-Level. Assigned by Service direction, C-6 is reported for individual resource or training areas that are not measured. See table 3.1.
8.2.2. Factors to Consider When Assigning Overall C-Level. Consider the lowest measured area level (except C-6) as the principal factor. Check if any factors listed below are significant enough to warrant subjective upgrade or downgrade of the C-level. When overall C-level changes, enter it under label READY; READF for secondary missions.
8.2.2.1. **Personnel factors:**
8.2.2.1.1. Availability of personnel able to accomplish mission tasks but who don't have required Air Force specialty codes (AFSC) or skill levels.
8.2.2.1.2. Unusually high or low formal education level, morale, or unit cohesion.
8.2.2.2. **Equipment and supplies on-hand factors:**
• Shortages of items having a larger effect than indicated by equipment fill rate.
• Availability of older items able to substitute functionally and interoperate with required items.

- Status of plans to move resources from peacetime temporary locations to wartime locations.
- Differences in spares assessment between standard fill rates and various assessment models.
- Availability of individual equipment (e.g., mobility bags). Commanders will report on the status of equipment available for chemical/biological defense in remarks section under Mobility Bag status.
- Availability of special equipment increasing the chance for success under more conditions or adding flexibility to mission accomplishment.

8.2.2.3. **Equipment condition factors:**
- Demonstrated maintenance surge ability during exercises, inspections, or operations.
- Programmed depot maintenance status and unscheduled depot maintenance probability.
- Modification programs status and impact of modifications on day-to-day operations.
- Mission capable rates.

8.2.2.4. **Training factors:**
- Quality of training and availability and quality of facilities, areas, ranges, flying hours, etc.
- Time lapses and turnover of key personnel since major training events occurred.
- Completion of special training increasing the chance for success under more conditions or adding flexibility to mission accomplishment.

8.2.2.5. **Across-the-board factors:**
- Inspection results, assistance team results, and program readiness reviews.
- Ability to operate in a nuclear, biological, and chemical environment.
- Another unit's C-level when more than one unit is required for a specific mission.
- Host or tenant mission requirements.
- Demonstrated readiness in operations.
- Air Force directed maximum C-levels.
- Ability of contractors to provide contracted service in crises or wartime.

8.3. Assigning C-5 as the Overall C-Level. Use C-5 only if authorized by the major command because: measured area to go below C-3 (except authorized C-6s) measured against old prescribed levels. Start measuring against new prescribed levels on date set by the major command. Continue using C-5 overall until all areas are at least C-3 (except C-6s) when measured against new prescribed levels or 1 year for active units or 3 years for Reserve units, whichever is shorter, unless the MAJCOM and HQ USAF SORTS office direct otherwise.

8.3.2. **Unit placed in cadre status.** Includes resources deployed for task forces or rotational units. Begin to use C-5 when deployments or draw downs cause the first area to go below C-3 (except authorized C-6s). Continue until all areas are at least C-3 (except authorized C-6s).

8.3.3. **Unit activating or reactivating.** Begin to use C-5 when unit initially activates or reactivates. Continue until all areas are at least C-3 (except authorized C-6s) or 1 year for Active units or 3 years for Reserve component units, whichever is shorter.

8.3.4 **Unit deactivating.** Begin to use C-5 when resource drawdowns cause first area to go below C-3 (except authorized C-6s). Continue until unit deactivates and is removed from SORTS.

8.3.5 **Unit not manned or equipped but required in wartime force structure.** HQ USAF will report C-level data for any units of this type.

8.4. Assigning Overall Reason Codes:
8.4.1. **Primary Reason Codes.** Enter a code under label REASN, REASF for secondary missions, when:
8.4.1.1. **Overall C-level less than C-1.** Pick area most affecting C-level. Use "P" for personnel, "S" for equipment and supplies on-hand, "R" for equipment condition, and "T" for training.
8.4.1.2. **Overall C-level subjectively changed by commander.** Use "X" if other than lowest measured area. Use "Z" if a "6" is in any measured area.
8.4.1.3. **Overall C-1 with "6" in a measured area.** Use "6" for the reason code.
8.4.1.4. **Overall C-level capped by Air Force below C-1.** Use "N". Also, enter maximum level possible under label LIM; LIMF for secondary missions under the CATLIMIT set. Enter "P", "S", "R", or "T" under label RLIM for the area most affected. Use RLIMF for secondary missions.
8.4.2. **Secondary Reason Codes:**
8.4.2.1. If the overall C-level is subjectively changed by the commander, use "X" or "Z" in REASN and assign a secondary reason code explaining the primary reason for subjectively upgrading or downgrading. When upgrading use "PUP" for personnel, "SUP" for equipment and supplies on-hand, "RUP" for equipment condition, and "TUP" for training. When downgrading use the specific applicable code. Do not use "PUP", "SUP", "RUP", or "TUP" when downgrading.
8.4.2.2. Otherwise, use optionally to identify the next most limiting factor on the C-level. Pick a code from tables 4.6, 5.7, 6.6, or 7.6.
8.4.2.3. **Save the code until done.** If changed, enter it under label SECRN; SECRF for secondary missions.
8.4.3. **Tertiary Reason Codes.** Use optionally to identify the next most limiting factor on the C-level. Pick a code from tables 4.6, 5.7, 6.6, or 7.6. If changed, enter it under label TERRN; TERRF for secondary missions.

8.5. Preparing Narrative Remarks: Use remarks to comment on other data elements. Pair a remark to the element it explains. Use the element's label as the value of the remark data element called LABEL.

8.5.1. **Write in plain English.** Use Air Force standard acronyms or define them first. In general:

- List resource types with problems.
- State numbers required, assigned, available.
- Explain problem causes if known.
- Identify assistance already requested.
- Highlight further actions required.
- State which UTCs and missions the measured unit can undertake when the overall C-level is less than C-1.8.5.2. Check existing remarks at the same time as the elements they explain. If still current, resubmit within 90 days of last date remark was reported.

8.5.3. Have remarks for the following, as applicable:

8.5.3.1. For the personnel area, explain these:

★8.5.3.1.1. **Measured-level less than P-1.** Use a remark with "PRRES" in LABEL; "PRREF" for secondary missions.

8.5.3.1.2. **Civilian employees used in P-level calculations.** Give total and critical numbers authorized, assigned, and available by US and non-US citizen.

8.5.3.1.3. **Contractor personnel integral to mission.** Describe contractor ability to provide service. Include impact of personnel obligated to Guard and Reserves during crisis or wartime.

★8.5.3.1.4. Units will compare the most current UTC and or wartime UMD, as appropriate, with the most current UMD authorizations for mismatches. A comparison report is available through the Wing Manpower Office upon request. When mismatches reflect a shortfall in any AFSC group, submit a remark against the PRRAT label listing UTC/AFSC/Number of AFSC Required by UTC/Number of AFSC Authorized by UMD.

8.5.3.1.5. Regardless of C-level if shortages in personnel exist commanders must indicate action taken to correct the problem. Submit a remark against the PERTP label listing AFSC/REQ/ ASGN/AVAIL/UGT/PRC (PRC: personnel reason code). Use table 4.6, personnel reason codes P81, P82, P83, or P84 as applicable for each AFSC listed.

8.5.3.2. For the equipment and supplies on-hand area, explain these:

★8.5.3.2.1. **Measured-level less than S-1.** Explain each subarea less than 90 percent in a remark with the label for that subarea in LABEL. When multiple subareas limit the S-level, summarize problems in a remark with "ESRES" in LABEL; "ESREF" for secondary missions.

8.5.3.2.2. Electronic countermeasures pods. If PODs on hand and mission ready are less than 90% provide a remark on POD status using "ESSA4" in LABEL.

★8.5.3.2.3. Mobility A-bags, B-bags, and aircrew and nonaircrew C-bags (chemical biological defense equipment). Use "RICDA" label in the 'OVERALL' set to provide the following remarks: The number of mobility bags authorized/required, number of mobility bags on hand, and when directed provide a subjective C-level for CBD EQP (mobility bags) and training (TNG). Begin the remark section with "CBD". Unit commanders are to use CBD EQP 1 thru 4 (similar to C-lvls) and CBD TNG 1 thru 4 to highlight the unit's ability to operate in a toxic environment. When directed unit commanders will also provide a subjective assessment of their ability to operate in cold (cold WX EQP or TNG) / hot (hot WX EQP or TNG) weather environment using the same criteria. Format the mobility bags narrative accord to example:

RICDA	CBD	MOBILITY BAGS
Type,	authorized/required	on hand
A-bags (general use),	90	89
B-bags (cold WX)	75	75
C-bags (nonaircrew)	100	99
C-bags (aircrew)	100	98

CBD EQP	1 /	CBD TNG	2
cold WX EQP	1 /	cold WX TNG	2
hot WX EQP	1 /	hot WX TNG	2

8.5.3.2.3.1. AFM 67-1 provides minimum composition of A and B-bags.

8.5.3.2.3.2. Aircrew C-bags at a minimum will contain: 1-protective mask, 2-hoods, 4-footwear covers, 4-glove sets, 2-undercoveralls/coveralls, 2-undershirts, 2-drawers, 4-capes, 1-filter pack with suspension assembly, 1-helmet.

8.5.3.2.3.3. Ground crew C-bags at a minimum will contain: 1-protective mask, 2-overgarments, 4-black footwear covers (or 2-GVO), 4-glove sets, 4-filter set/canister, 4-hoods, 2-M258A1/ M291 decon kits, and 1 each: M4 winterization, M8 detector paper, M9 detector paper, web belt, M1 canteen cap, helmet.

8.5.3.2.4. Medical war reserve materiel project codes not in subareas. Give fill rates for these project codes in a remark with "ESRES" in LABEL.

★8.5.3.3. **Equipment Condition R-level data.** Explain a measured-level less than R-1. Aircraft units explain

when equipment condition is less than 75 percent in a remark with "ERRES" in LABEL; "ERREF" for secondary missions. Non-aircraft units explain each subarea less than 90 percent in a remark with the label for that subarea in LABEL. When multiple subareas limit the R-level, summarize problems in a remark with "ERRES" in LABEL; "ERREF" for secondary missions.

8.5.3.4. For the training area, explain these:

8.5.3.4.1. **Measured-level less than T-1.** Identify whether the primary cause is personnel shortages or training program limitations. For units using Method B, use a remark with "TRRES" in LABEL; "TRREF" for secondary missions. For units using Method C, explain each subarea less than 85 percent in a remark with the label for that subarea in LABEL. When multiple subareas limit the T-level, summarize problems in a remark with "TRRES" in LABEL; "TRREF" for secondary missions.

8.5.3.4.2. **AETC formal training school allocation deficiencies.** Units experiencing or forecasting deficiencies in AETC provided allocation for formal training schools will submit a remark under any of the following labels: TRRAT, TRRES, TRUTC, TRSA1, TRSA2, TRSA3, TRSA4, or TRSA5. The narrative remark section will begin with "AETC:" followed by identification of the deficiency or future requirement, current status or action taken to fill the need, additional actions required, and the impact of the deficiencies or future requirements on the unit's ability to undertake its wartime mission.

8.5.3.4.3. **Small arms training.** Units will add a narrative remark (Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec monthly reports only) reflecting the number of aircrew members, overseas personnel, and mobility personnel that require small arms training and the actual number trained. Also report the number of small arms and ammunition required and available by type to equip aircrew members, overseas personnel, and personnel with mobility requirements. Units will submit a remark under either of the following two labels: ESSA5 or TRUTC. To report this data, begin the narrative remark section with "AFPD16-8" followed by the data for small arms training required/small arms training received, weapons and ammunition by type: required/available.

8.5.3.5. **Overall C-level data.** Explain these in a remark with "REASN" in LABEL; "REASF" for secondary missions:

8.5.3.5.1. **Forecasted C-level lower than current C-level.** Explain reason for forecasted reduction. Identify help needed to correct problem. Use a remark with "REASN" in LABEL; "REASF" for secondary missions.

8.5.3.5.2. **C-level less than C-1.** Provide a summary when multiple areas limit C-level.

8.5.3.5.3. **Commander's judgment used to change C-level.** Give rationale and state where commander disagrees with measured area C-levels.

8.5.3.5.4. **Unit in cadre status.** For deployments, show inclusive dates, command gaining resources, and their bed down locations.

8.5.3.5.5. **Unit undergoing major equipment conversion or transition.** Give programmed date or period. Estimate when unit will be able to undertake mission.

★8.5.3.5.6. **Unit deactivating.** Give planned date. Unless specifically instructed by your MAJCOM do not list personnel shortages if within one year of deactivation. (PCS pipeline is normally discontinued one year prior to deactivation date.)

★8.5.3.6. **Overall C-level not downgraded after unsatisfactory operational readiness inspection.** Explain why in a remark with "CARAT" in LABEL; "CARAF" for secondary missions.

8.6. Forecasting Changes in Overall C-Level. If there are concrete indications of a change in the unit's overall C-level, forecast what it will change to and when it will change:

8.6.1. Select a C-level using the guidelines in paragraph 8.2. Report it in SORTS in the CARAT field. Use CARAF for secondary missions.

8.6.2. Estimate the date the C-level will change. Report it in SORTS in the CADAT field. Use CADAF for secondary missions.

★8.6.3. All units will use the CARAT and CADAT fields to forecast all C-level changes, whether up or down. Units will provide a 3, 6, and 12 month C-level forecast in a remark using the label CADAT, plus supporting remarks, each time they file a SORTS report. If the unit is unable to forecast, then contact the MAJCOM functional manager for guidance on forecasting against the resource area affected.

8.6.3.1. Adhere to the following sample CADAT remark USMTF format and classify accordingly:

LABEL/U/A/LABEL: CADAT// GENTEXT/RMK/3 MONTH FORECAST/3/P/P36/SHORT 4 PILOTS DUE TO VSI/SSB. TWO REPLACEMENTS WILL BE IN MISSION UPGRADE IN DECEMBER./ 6 MONTH FORECAST/1/NO EXPECTED PROBLEMS/12 MONTH FORECAST/3/R/R07/PLANNED AIRCRAFT SHORTAGE AS PART OF CONVERSION TO F-16//

8.6.3.2. For further explanation of the USMTF formatted SORTS report, see Joint Pub 1-03.3

Chapter 9

SPECIAL MISSION CAPABILITY, GRADUATED COMBAT CAPABILITY LEVELS, AND TRANSPORTABLE COMMUNICATIONS RESOURCE DATA

★**9.1. How to Use This Chapter.** MAJCOMs and measured units use this chapter to report:
• Special mission capability data according to paragraph 9.3.
• Graduated Combat Capability (GCC) levels according to paragraph 9.4.
• Transportable communications equipment and personnel data according to paragraph 9.5.

★**9.2. What Is Needed To Prepare Data in This Chapter:**
• Record of current data in SORTS.
• Designed Operational Capability (DOC) statement.
• MCR 51-50. Get this if a tactical air forces aircraft unit.

9.3. Preparing Special Mission Capability Data. Special mission capabilities are the tasks, equipment, and missions listed in table 2.2. Generally, they add flexibility to mission accomplishment and require specialized equipment or training. The DOC statement will state which special mission capabilities to include in C-level calculations. It will also state where to report data on up to four specific capabilities. For each one:
9.3.1. Find the special mission capability code. Use table 2.2. If changed, enter it under label SMCC1, SMCC2, SMCC3, or SMCC4, as applicable.
9.3.2. Find the number of aircraft required to have the capability. Use the DOC statement to find the number required to have the specialized equipment. If changed, enter it under label SMRA1, SMRA2, SMRA3, or SMRA4, as applicable. If the capability doesn't require specialized equipment, report "00".
9.3.3. Count the number of aircraft mission ready and available with the special capability. Count only those aircraft which are mission ready and available and have the required specialized equipment mission ready and available according to paragraphs 6.5 and 6.6. If changed, enter it under label SMAA1, SMAA2, SMAA3, or SMAA4, as applicable.
9.3.4. Find the number of crews required to have the specialized training. Use the DOC statement to find the number required to have the specialized training. If changed, enter it under label SMRC1, SMRC2, SMRC3, or SMRC4, as applicable. If the capability doesn't require specialized training, report "00".
9.3.5. Count the number of mission ready and available crews with the specialized training. Count only those crews with specialized training which are mission ready and available according to paragraph 7.2. If changed,

enter it under label SMAC1, SMAC2, SMAC3, or SMAC4, as applicable.

9.4. Preparing GCC Level Data. If the DOC statement says to report these training levels:
9.4.1. Count number of crews trained to each level. Count a crew at the highest level it has attained.
9.4.1.1. GCC Level A. The minimum training necessary to perform the primary unit task.
9.4.1.2. GCC Level B. The training required to increase proficiency in the primary task, lower attrition, and provide training in specialized tactics or weapons and additional unit tasking.
9.4.1.3. GCC Level C. The training required to meet all unit tasks.
9.4.2. Ensure total of crews at all levels equals number of mission ready crews (e.g., a unit with 30 aircrews mission ready has 15 at GCC Level A, 12 at GCC Level B, and 3 at GCC Level C).
9.4.3. If changed, enter the number of crews at GCC Level A under label GCCLA, GCC Level B under label GCCLB, and GCC Level C under label GCCLC.

9.5. Preparing Transportable Communications Equipment and Personnel Data. Besides submitting C-level data, combat communications units must report specific data on the deployability status of all unit type code (UTC) packages listed on their DOC statements. Do the following:
9.5.1. **Identify the package being reported on.** Units may be required to provide a number of the same UTC packages. To uniquely identify a package, enter two secondary control elements according to the following:
9.5.1.1. **UTC.** Check the DOC statement for the UTC. Enter it under the label UTC each time there's a "PACKAGE" transaction.
9.5.1.2. **Designated Item Serial Number.** Find it using the following rules and enter it under the label MESEN each time there's a "PACKAGE" transaction:
9.5.1.2.1. **Equipment and Personnel UTCs.** Check for a force requirement number (FRN) in a plan's time-phased force and deployment data. If there's an FRN, use its first three characters as the first three characters and a sequence number (e.g., 1, 2, etc.) as the last character of MESEN. If there isn't an FRN, use a four-digit sequence number (e.g., 0001, 0002, etc.).
9.5.1.2.2. **Equipment UTCs.** Use the first four characters of the major equipment's serial number as MESEN.

9.5.1.2.3. **Personnel UTCs.** Use "P" as the first character and a three-digit sequence number as the last three characters (e.g., P001, P002, etc.) of MESEN.

9.5.1.3. **DOC Listed UTC.** Enter a "Y" if tasked or a "N" if not tasked, under label DTASK.

9.5.2. **Show major equipment operational status for specified package.** Commanders will select the operational status in table 9.1 which most closely matches the current status of the prime equipment required by the package. If changed, enter it under label PEQS. If status is other than "not applicable" or "prime equipment is fully operational," forecast the date the equipment will be fully operational. If changed, enter it under label PEQFR.

9.5.3. **Show support equipment operational for specified package.** Commanders will select the operational status in table 9.2 which most closely matches the current status of the support equipment required by the package. If changed, enter it under label SEDY. If status is other than "not applicable" or "support equipment is fully operational," forecast the date the equipment will be fully operational. If changed, enter it under label SEQFR.

9.5.4. **Show the assigned team status for specified package.** Commanders will select the team status in table 9.3 which most closely matches the status of the personnel required by the specified package. If changed, enter it under label TEDY. If status is other than "not applicable" or "assigned team status is satisfactory," forecast the date the team will be operational. If changed, enter it under label TEAFR.

9.5.5. **Show the overall operational condition and deployment status of specified UTC package.** Commanders will select the overall operational condition and deployability status in table 9.4 which most closely matches the current status of the specified package. If changed, enter it under label AVAIL. If the status is:

9.5.5.1. "UTC is redeployable," "UTC is deployed," or "UTC is enroute," check the actual deployment date. If changed, enter it under label UTCFR.

9.5.5.2. "UTC is committed," forecast the deployment date. If changed, enter it under label UTCFR.

9.5.5.3. Other than those above or "UTC is fully operational and deployable," forecast date the specified package will be operational and deployable. If changed, enter it under label UTCFR.

9.5.6. Show status of deployed or committed UTCs. If a UTC is deployed or committed to deploy, report this data depending on the status showing in AVAIL:

9.5.6.1. **Deployment Control Number.** If reporting "UTC is deployed," "UTC is committed," or "UTC is enroute," check the deployment tasking number, departure control number, or deployment control number issued by the major command for the specified UTC package movement. If the number is unknown but unit is deployed, enroute, or committed, use "XXXXX" as the number. If changed, enter it under label DCNDY.

9.5.6.2. **Equipment Return Date.** If reporting "UTC is redeployable," "UTC is committed," "UTC is deployed," or "UTC is enroute," forecast date specified package is expected to return from deployment. If changed, enter it under label EQRET.

9.5.6.3. **Geolocation Code.** If reporting "UTC is redeployable," "UTC is committed," "UTC is deployed," or "UTC is enroute," find the geolocation code matching the specified package's present location in GEOFILE. If changed, enter it under label GEOGR.

9.5.7. **Prepare remarks to explain the situation.** Prepare remarks according to paragraph 8-5 to explain any of the situations listed below when they occur. Don't duplicate remarks if all the situations have the same explanations.

9.5.7.1. **Specified UTCs with subelements deployed.** If parts of a UTC deployed, state which subelements are deployed, the deployment number, the estimated return date, and the UTC operational capability remaining. Use a remark with "EXDAC" in LABEL.

9.5.7.2. **Major equipment deficiencies.** Explain the impact of the deficiency on UTC operational and deployment capability. Identify corrective actions taken. Use a remark with "PEQS" in LABEL.

★9.5.7.3. **Support equipment deficiencies.** Explain the impact of the deficiency on UTC operational and deployment capability. Identify corrective actions taken. Use a remark with "SEDY" in LABEL.

★9.5.7.4. **Personnel deficiencies.** Explain the impact of the deficiencies on UTC operational and deployment capability. Identify corrective actions taken. Use a remark with "TEDY" in LABEL.

★9.5.8. **Get "PACKAGE" Data into SORTS.** Use paragraphs 3.9 and 3.10 to get "PACKAGE" data into SORTS and the "card" outline in the SORTS Data Dictionary.

Table 9.1. Package Transactions-Which Prime Equipment Status Code to Use

R U L E	A If the best description of the prime equipment status is that it is, has, or is undergoing	B then for the prime equipment operational status code under the label PEQS report
1	scheduled maintenance	A
2	acceptance inventory	B
3	initial quality control inspection	C
4	depot overhaul	D
5	operational test/evaluation	E
6	awaiting flight check	F
7	failed flight check	G
8	not deployable-logistics	H
9	initial operational test/evaluation	J
10	NMCS-parts	K
11	PMCS-parts	L
12	awaiting modification	M
13	technical order compliance	N
14	power failure	P
15	quality control inspection	Q
16	post-development inspection	R
17	special repair facility	S
18	troubleshooting	T
19	unscheduled maintenance	U
20	equipment damaged	V
21	equipment in transit	W
22	not applicable	X
23	destroyed	Y
24	fully operational	Z

Table 9.2. Package Transactions-Which Support Equipment Status Code to Use

R U L E	A If the best description of the support equipment status is that it is, has, or is undergoing	B then for the support equipment operational status code under the label SEDY report
1	RSP not authorized	0
2	RSP 0 to 50 percent filled	5
3	RSP 51 to 70 percent filled	7
4	RSP 71 to 85 percent filled	8
5	RSP 86 to 95 percent filled	9
6	adequate vehicles not available	A
7	vehicle out of commission- maintenance	B
8	vehicle out of commission-supply	C
9	adequate field equipment not available	F
10	authorized power not assigned	I
11	adequate power not available	J
12	adequate test equipment for deployment not available	M
13	test equipment in Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory	N
14	power supply not operational	R
15	damaged	V
16	not applicable	X
17	destroyed	Y
18	fully operational	Z

Table 9.3. Package Transactions-Which Assigned Team Status Code to Use

R U L E	A If the best description of the package personnel status is that it is, has, or is undergoing	B then for the assigned team status code under the label TEDY report
1	casualties	C
2	personnel detained by foreign government	D
3	shortage of officers	F
4	inadequate authorizations of operations personnel	G
5	inadequate authorizations of maintenance personnel	H
6	shortage of qualified maintenance personnel	M
7	shortage of qualified operators	N
8	prisoners of war	P
9	required personnel available but number have not completed essential mobility training	T
10	not applicable	X
11	satisfactory	Z

R U L E	A	B
Table 9.4. Package Transactions-Which UTC Availability Status Code to Use		
	If the best description of UTC availability is that it is	**then for the availability code under the label EXDAC report**
1	operational and deployable. Physically at home station, available for deployment, and under operational control of the reporting organization	A
2	redeployable. It is physically deployed from home station but available for redeployment and under the operational control of the reporting organization	B
3	committed. Physically at home station but committed for deployment within 30 days.	C
4	deployed. Physically deployed from home station and under the operational control of a unit other than the one reported under label ADCON	D
5	not deployable. Facility is not in condition to fulfill function for which it was designed	E
6	enroute. Facility is enroute to deployment location.	F
7	deployable but has a prime equipment status deficiency	G
8	deployable but has a support equipment status deficiency	H
9	deployable but has a team status deficiency in training	J
10	deployed. It is physically deployed from home station without assigned team personnel. It is under the operational control of a unit other than the one reported under the label ADCON	K

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GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES, ABBREVIATIONS, ACRONYMS, AND TERMS

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Acronyms and Definitions

ACC	Air Combat Command
ADP	Automated Data Processing
AETC	Air Education and Training Command
AFC4A	AF Command, Control, Communications and Computer Agency
AFMC	Air Force Materiel Command
AFRES	Air Force Reserve
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AFSPC	Air Force Space Command
ALCC	Airlift Control Center
ALCE	Airlift Control Element
ALE	Airborne Link Equipment
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ANG	Air National Guard
ASF	Aeromedical Staging Facility
ASR	Automatic Send/Receive
ATH	Air Transportable Hospital
AUTODIN	Automatic Digital Network
AWACS	Airborne Warning And Control System
BAA	Backup Aerospace Vehicle Authorization
BAI	Backup Aerospace Vehicle Inventory
CA/CRL	Custodian Authorization and Custody Receipt Listing
C-Level	Category Level
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chief of Staff
CCT	Combat Crew Training
COMSEC	Communications Security

CONPLAN	Concept Plan
CONUS	Continental United States
DIS	Designed Operational Capability Information System
DLT	Decision Logic Table
DMAS	Dyna-Metric Microcomputer Analysis System
DOC	Designed Operational Capability Identifier
DoD	Department of Defense
DOCID	Designed Operational Capability Identifier
DRU	Direct Reporting Unit
EC	Electronic Combat
EA	Electronic Attack
EP	Electronic Protection
ES	Electronic Warfare Support
ETIC	Estimated Time in Commission
FOA	Field Operating Agency
FRN	Force Requirement Number
FSL	Full System List
GCC	Graduated Combat Capability
★GCCS	Global Command and Control System
GCP	Ground Control Processor
GEODSS	Ground Based Electro-Optical Surveillance System
GLE	Ground Link Equipment
GPS	Ground Processing System
HF	High Frequency
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missile
IFF	Identification/Friend or Foe
IRSP	In-place Readiness Spares Package
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JOPS	Joint Operation Planning System
JOPES	Joint Operation Planning and Execution System
MAJCOM	Major Command
MANFOR	Manpower Force Packaging System
MANPER-B	Manpower Personnel Base-level of Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning and Execution System (COMPES)
MDS	Mission-Design-Series
MEML	Minimum Essential Manning List
MHE	Materiel Handling Equipment
MISCAP	Mission Capability Statement
MOP	Memorandum Of Policy
MOSS	Message Originator Subsystem
MRSP	Mobility Readiness Spares Package
MTI	Moving Target Indicator
NBC	Nuclear-Biological-Chemical
OADR	Originating Agency Determination Required
OCR	Optical Character Reader
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPORD	Operation Order
OPR	Office Of Primary Responsibility
P-Level	Personnel Level
PAA	Primary Aircraft Authorization
PEC	Program Element Code
PCS	Permanent Change of Station
PERSCO	Personnel Support For Contingency Operations
POC	Point Of Contact
POS	Primary Operating Stock
Prime BEEF	Prime Base Engineering Emergency Force

Prime RIBS	Prime Readiness In Base Support
R-Level	Condition Level
REMS	Registered Equipment Management System
R/T	Receive And Transmit
RTU	Replacement Training Unit
S-Level	Equipment and Supplies On Hand Level
SHORAD	Short-Range Air Defense
SIF	Selective Identification Feature
SIOP	Single Integrated Operational Plan
T-Level	Training Level
TALCC	Tanker Airlift Control Center
TEREC	Tactical Electronic Reconnaissance
TDY	Temporary Detached Duty
TGIF	Tactical Ground Intercept Facility
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force And Deployment Data
UIC	Unit Identification Code
UMD	Unit Manpower Document
UTC	Unit Type Code
VAL	Vehicle Authorization List
VHF	Very High Frequency
VHF-FM	Very High Frequency-Frequency Modulation
WMP	War And Mobilization Plan
WRM	War Reserve Materiel
WSMIS-SAM	Weapon System Management Information System Sustainability Assessment Module
WWMCCS	World Wide Military Command and Control System
WX	Weather

Terms

Alert Mission--The mission wherein trained operational crews maintain a combat-ready weapon system in readiness to combat-launch within designated reaction time in conjunction with planned application of other forces.

Assigned Aircraft--Aircraft allocated to a unit by serial number on an assignment order according to aerospace vehicle distribution directives.

Assigned Crewmembers--The number of personnel who have signed into the measured unit and who are or who will become part of a primary duty crew. Personnel are considered assigned from the day they sign in or become attached for temporary duty (TDY) to the measured unit until they sign out of the measured unit. The squadron commander and operations officer can be counted as assigned for C-level reporting but not for crews formed as reported in the MEQLOCN set.

Authorized Crews--The number of authorized or required primary duty crews.

Available Equipment--Equipment availability depends on unit mission according to the following:
  • Units with a generation mission may count possessed equipment on temporary deployment as available if the equipment can be returned to the measured unit and prepared for employment within the unit's DOC response time.
  • Units with a mobility mission may count possessed equipment as available regardless of location if it can be configured and packaged for deployment within the unit's DOC response time.

Backup Aerospace Vehicle Authorization (BAA)--Aircraft over and above the primary aircraft authorized to permit scheduled and unscheduled maintenance, modifications, and inspections and repair without reduction of aircraft available for the operational mission. No operating resources are allocated for these aircraft in the Defense budget. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Backup Aerospace Vehicle Inventory (BAI)--The aircraft designated to meet the backup authorization. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Category Levels (C-Levels)--A five-point scale showing the degree to which a unit meets standards within four measured resource areas of personnel, equipment and supplies on-hand, equipment condition, and training, and an overall unit assessment. C-1 being the highest and C-4 the lowest. C-5 is reserved for units undergoing a service-directed resource change. C-6 is reserved for measured resource areas designated as not measured by the service.

Combat Essential Equipment--This is one of the two major categories of equipment in SORTS. It includes the primary weapon systems or service-designated items of equipment assigned to a unit to undertake its specified wartime mission.

Combat Service Support Elements--Those elements whose primary missions are to provide service support to the combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations (Joint Publication 1-02).

Combat Support Elements--Those elements whose primary missions are to provide combat support to the combat forces and which are a part, or prepared to become a part, of a theater, command, or task force formed for combat operations (Joint Publication 1- 02).

Combat Units--Military organizations that are expected to be offensively employed to fire weapons, conduct reconnaissance, or engage in other operational activity directly related to combat and are likely to receive hostile fire (Joint Publication 1- 03.3).

Command Reporting Organization--The major command headquarters agency that has direct responsibility for the support of the SORTS within the command.

Contingency Operation/Mobility Planning And Execution System (COMPES)--The Air Force standard automated data processing subsystem of the Joint Operation Planning and Execution System (JOPES), which is used by operations, logistics, and manpower/personnel planners at all command levels to develop and maintain force packages and task requirements for operation plan Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data (AFM 11-1).

Contingency--An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or by required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations and equipment (Joint Publication 1-02).

Contingency Operations--Operations conducted across the operational continuum involving the use of US military forces to achieve US objectives or protect national interests, usually in response to a sudden or short-notice crisis or emergency. Contingency operations may be terminated in their own right or evolve into sustained military operations.

Control Air Force Specialty Code--This code is used as a management tool to make airman assignments, to assist in determining training requirements, and to consider individuals for promotion (AFI 34-108 or AFI 36-2101).

Critical Air Force Specialty Code--An AFSC identified as essential to the launch, recovery, or turn around of a unit's weapon system, or the direct accomplishment of the unit's specified wartime mission.

Critical Personnel--Officers who have a critical Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) as their duty or primary AFSC and airmen who have a critical AFSC as their control or primary AFSC.

Deploy--To relocate a unit, or an element thereof, to a desired area of operations or to a staging area. Deployment will be accomplished with all required personnel and equipment. Deployment begins when the first aircraft, personnel, or item of equipment leaves the home base. The force is deployed when the last component of the unit has arrived (AFM 11-1).

Deployment--The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operations (Joint Publication 1-02).

Designed Operational Capability--A summary of a units mission for which the unit has been equipped, organized, or designed.

DESIRE List--An inquiry product run by the Military Personnel Flight (MPF) to reflect a listing of levies tasked to a unit, and the unit personnel currently eligible to fill the requirements (AFI 10-403).

Direct Support Units--Military organizations whose resources are measured in SORTS but are reported under the unit identification code (UIC) of another unit (e.g., aircraft maintenance, pararescue, etc.). They are also called resource units.

Dyna-METRIC Microcomputer Analysis System (DMAS)--PC based spares capability assessment program similar to WSMIS-SAM. On hand spare parts data is gathered at the unit level and the assessment process is done locally vice central processing provided by WSMIS-SAM.

Employment--
   • The tactical use of aircraft in a desired area of operation (AFM 11-1).
   • In airlift operations, a movement of force into or within a combat zone or objective area, usually in the assault phase (AFM 11-1).
   • The strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces and materiel in an area or theater of operations (Joint Test Publication 5-0).

Equipment--In logistics, all non-expendable items needed to outfit or equip an individual or organization (Joint Publication 1-02).

Excluder File--A method of screening out the impact of an item on Weapon System Management Information System (WSMIS) calculations.

Formed Crews--The number of complete primary duty crews assigned to employ the major equipment being measured. This information is reported using the MEQLOCN set.

General War--Armed conflict between major powers in which the total resources of the belligerents are employed, and the national survival of a major belligerent is in jeopardy (Joint Publication 1-02).

★**Generation Mission--**A wartime mission for which the measured unit will normally generate and employ from its peacetime home station. Does not include the SIOP mission.

Incidents--Brief clashes or other military disturbances generally of a transitory nature and not involving protracted hostilities (Joint Publication 1-02).

Initial Operational Capability (IOC)--The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, and which is manned and operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force (Joint Publication 1-02).

In-place Readiness Spares Package (IRSP)--Spares and repair parts intended for use as base support for units that plan to operate in place during wartime considering the available maintenance capability. IRSP represents the difference between the primary operating stock levels expected to be available to the unit in wartime and its total wartime requirement for a specified period (AFM 67-1).

Limited War--Armed conflict short of general war, exclusive of incidents, involving the overt engagement of the military forces of two or more nations (Joint Publication 1-02).

Limiting Factor (LIMFAC)--A factor or condition that, either temporarily or permanently, impedes mission accomplishment. Illustrative examples are transportation network deficiencies, lack of in-place facilities, malpositioned forces or materiel, extreme climatic conditions, distance, transit or overflight rights, political conditions, etc. (Joint Pub 1-02)

Major Category of Equipment--Two broad classes of equipment considered in SORTS. They are combat essential equipment and support equipment and supplies.

Major Category of Personnel--Two broad classes of personnel considered in SORTS. They are total personnel and critical personnel.

Major Equipment--Combat essential equipment that is key to a unit's capabilities as defined in its authorization documents and central to its ability to undertake its mission (e.g. an F-16 to an F-16 squadron or transportable communications equipment to a combat communications squadron).

Manpower And Equipment Force Packaging System (MEFPAK)--A data system designed to support contingency and general war planning with predefined standardized manpower and equipment force packages. MEFPAK, which operates in the command and control environment, is composed of two subsystems: the Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR) and the Logistics Force Packaging System (LOGFOR) (AFM 11-1).

Manpower Force Packaging System (MANFOR)--The MANFOR is a subsystem of the MEFPAK. It provides:
   • The title of the unit or force element and its unique Joint Chiefs of Staff unit type code.
   • The capability statement that contains the definition of unit capability.
   • The manpower detail by function, grade (officers only), and Air Force specialty code required to meet the defined capability (AFI 10-403).

Measured Units--Those Air Force active duty, Air Force Reserve, and Air National Guard units that are registered in SORTS with a unit descriptor code (UDC) indicating combat or combat support. In addition, certain combat service support designated units will be measured.

Method B--One of two methods available to calculate the training percentage and training C-level. This method uses the percentage of mission ready available crews.

Method C--One of two methods available to calculate the training percentage and training C-level. This method uses the percentage of unit training completed.

Mission Ready And Available (MRA) Aircraft--MRA Aircraft have operational all full system list (FSL) or basic system list (BSL) items for the stated mission and are available within the DOC response time. The aircraft are configured with

required suspension equipment, weapons are uploaded, servicing is completed, and preflights are done.   The major command determines which list will be used, which items are required, and the aircraft configuration.

Mission Ready And Available Crews--The number of primary duty crews that are mission ready and available to undertake the unit's specified wartime tasking.   Crewmember availability will be determined by the commander of a measured unit on a case-by- case basis.

Mission Ready And Available Equipment--Equipment that is available and in condition to perform the functions for which designed within the DOC response time.

Mission Ready Crewmember--A crewmember who has satisfactorily completed items or events needed to be fully qualified to perform the command or unit operational mission (AFI 11-401).

Mission Ready Crews--The number of primary duty crews considered capable of performing the unit's specified wartime mission according to the mission ready criteria in major command published training manuals.   The squadron commander and operations officer can be counted for C-level data reporting in the AFTNGDAT set but are not to be reported in the MEQLOCN set.

Mobility Mission--A wartime mission for which the measured unit will normally mobilize and deploy to another area of operation prior to employment.

Mobility Readiness Spares Package-- An air transportable package of war reserve materiel spares, repair parts, and related maintenance supplies required to support planned wartime or contingency operations of a weapon or support system for a specified period of time pending resupply. MRSP may support aircraft, vehicles, communications systems, and other systems as appropriate (AFM 11-1).

On-Hand Equipment--Equipment that is possessed by the unit.   When equipment is only measured in the equipment and supplies on-hand measured resource area, it must also be operationally ready equipment to be on-hand.

Operational Control (OPCON)--Transferable command authority that may be exercised by commanders at any echelon at or below the level of combatant command.   Operational control is inherent in Combatant Command (command authority) and is the authority to perform those functions of command over subordinate forces involving organizing and employing commands and forces, assigning tasks, designating objectives, and giving authoritative direction necessary to accomplish the mission.   Operational control includes authoritative direction over all aspects of military operations and joint training necessary to accomplish missions assigned to the command. Operational control should be exercised through the commanders of subordinate organizations; normally this authority is exercised through the Service component commanders. Operational control normally provides full authority to organize commands and forces and to employ those forces as the commander in operational control considers necessary to accomplish assigned missions.   Operational control does not, in and of itself, include authoritative direction for logistics or matters of administration, discipline, internal organization, or unit training (Joint Publication 1-02).

Operation Plan--
- A plan for a single or series of connected operations to be carried out simultaneously or in succession. It is usually based upon stated assumptions and is the form of directive employed by higher authority to permit subordinate commanders to prepare supporting plans and orders.   The designation "plan" is usually used instead of "order" in preparing for operations well in advance. An operation plan may be put into effect at a prescribed time, or on signal, and then becomes an operation order (Joint Publication 1-02).
- Any plan, except for the Single Integrated Operational Plan (SIOP), for the conduct of military operations. Plans are prepared by Combatant Commanders in response to requirements established by the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and by commanders of subordinate commands in response to requirements tasked by the establishing unified commander.   Operation plans (OPLANs) are prepared in either complete format of an OPLAN, or as a concept plan (CONPLAN).
- OPLAN.   An operation plan for the conduct of joint operations that can be used as a basis for developing an OPORD. An OPLAN identifies the forces and supplies required to execute the combatant commander's Strategic Concept and a movement schedule of these resources to the theater of operations.   The forces and supplies are identified in time-phased force and deployment data (TPFDD) files. OPLANs will include all phases of the tasked operation.   The

plan is prepared with the appropriate annexes, appendixes, and TPFDD files as described in the JOPES manuals containing planning policies, procedures, and formats.

> • CONPLAN. An operation plan in an abbreviated format that would require considerable expansion or alteration to convert it into an OPLAN or OPORD. A CONPLAN contains the combatant commander's strategic concept and those annexes and appendixes deemed necessary by the combatant commander to complete planning. Generally, detailed support requirements are not calculated and TPFDD files are not prepared (AFR 28-3).

Organic Equipment--Equipment authorized, required, and under the direct control of the unit.

Overhead Crew--A person or a group of people assigned or attached to the organization in a status other than that of primary duty crew (e.g., wing training officers, safety officers, maintenance officers, etc.) who maintain mission ready status. Overhead crewmembers WILL NOT be counted in the personnel or training C-level calculations. They may be used subjectively in the unit's overall C-level. Commanders of measured units and operations officers who maintain mission ready status may be counted in the personnel and training C-level calculations.

Pacing Item--An individual line item whose shortage more closely reflects support capability rather than overall fill rates.

Personnel Assigned--The number of personnel assigned as indicated in the SORTS desire list. Personnel are considered assigned from the day they sign in PCS or become attached for TDY to the measured unit until they sign out of the measured unit.

Personnel Authorized--The number of personnel authorized in the unit manpower document (UMD). The UMD is used for units with a generation mission or a combined generation and mobility mission. Total personnel authorized and critical personnel authorized are used in the personnel C-level calculations.

Personnel Available--The number of personnel available as determined by the commander of a measured unit on a case-by-case basis. Total personnel available and critical personnel available are used in the personnel C-level calculations.

Personnel Required--The number of personnel required in the applicable unit type code (UTC) manpower details. The UTC manpower details are used for units with a mobility or SIOP mission. Total personnel required and critical personnel required are used in the personnel C-level calculations.

Possessed Aircraft--Aircraft for which actual responsibility has been given to a measured unit for operational use. Aircraft temporarily absent but remaining under the operational control (OPCON) of the measured unit are considered possessed aircraft. This includes aircraft possessed by a unit's supporting maintenance facilities until the aircraft are lost from the unit according to AFI 21-103, *Aerospace Vehicle and Equipment Inventory, Status, and Utilization Reporting System (AVISURS).*

Possessed Equipment--Equipment for which the measured unit has been given actual responsibility according to applicable supply regulations for operational use.

Primary Air Force Specialty Code--The awarded AFSC in which an airman is most highly qualified to perform duty.

Primary Aircraft Authorization--Aircraft authorized to a unit for performance of its operational mission. The primary authorization forms the basis for the allocation of operating resources to include manpower, support equipment, and flying hour funds (Joint Publication 1-02).

Primary Duty Crewmember--A person assigned or attached to a measured unit for the explicit purpose of operating that unit's primary mission weapon system.

Primary Mission--The wartime mission that is most resource demanding. The only exception is when a unit has a less resource demanding mission of higher priority (e.g., SIOP).

Registered Units--Any organization whose basic identification data elements have been entered into the SORTS database and a UIC assigned. All Air Force units have been registered according to Joint Publication 1-03.3.

Reporting Units--Same as measured units.

Secondary Mission--A wartime mission that is less resource demanding than the primary mission and is not a subordinate mission to the primary.

SIOP Mission--A wartime mission for which the measured unit will normally generate and employ from its peacetime home station in support of the Single Integrated Operational Plan. Can include both aircraft sortie generation and deployable support/recovery teams.

Sorts DOC Information System (SORTS-DIS)--An automated data system that stores, modifies, and transfers unit DOC statements between major commands and HQ USAF. A prototype SORTS-DIS called AUTODOC is resident upon the WIN.

Special Mission Capability--An enhancement to mission accomplishment. It provides opportunities for accomplishment in various situational scenarios, adds tactical flexibility to mission accomplishment, and normally requires additional training and or specialized equipment.

Status of Resources And Training System (SORTS)--A JCS-controlled, automated data system primarily created to provide the NCA and JCS with authoritative identification, location, and resource information. It is used throughout the chain of command to measure the daily resource status of operating forces.

Subarea--A class of equipment or supply within a SORTS major category of equipment. The major categories are combat essential equipment and support equipment and supplies.

Subordinate Mission--Those missions which stand by themselves as directed sub-elements within the primary mission. Subordinate missions are not secondary missions by integral elements of the primary mission.

Subordinate Reporting Organization--The wing or base-level agency that is designated to enter data into the SORTS for the combat, combat support, and combat services support units at that location. Often it is the reports cell of the unit command post.

Supplies--In logistics, all materiel and items used in the equipment, support, and maintenance of military forces (Joint Publication 1-02).

Support Equipment--All equipment required to perform the support function except that which is an integral part of the mission equipment. Does not include any equipment required to perform mission operation functions (AFM 11-1).

Suspension Equipment--All aircraft devices such as racks, adapters, missile launchers, and pylons used for carriage, employment, and jettison of aircraft stores (Joint Publication 1-02).

Table of Allowance (TA)--An equipment allowance document which prescribes basic allowances of organizational equipment, and provides the control to develop, revise, or change equipment authorization inventory data (Joint Publication 1-02).

Total Personnel--The total number of personnel authorized or required by the measured unit. Units having aircraft also include personnel authorized or required by their direct support units.

Unit Descriptor Code (UDC)-- A one-character, alphanumeric code indicating the component, general status, and primary mission for which the organization was established.

Unit Identification Code (UIC)--A six-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each Active, Reserve, and National Guard unit of the Armed Forces (Joint Publication 1-02).

Unit In Cadre Status--A unit is in cadre status when it deploys assets to support a task force or rotational unit, and the assets of the original unit are depleted to the extent that it cannot undertake its wartime mission.

Unit Manpower Document (UMD)--A detailed manpower listing reflecting the distribution of manpower allocations into a finite structure of authorizations (by work center) (AFI 38-205).

Unit Type Code (UTC)--A five-character, alphanumeric code that uniquely identifies each type unit of the Armed Forces (Joint Publication 1-02).

War And Mobilization Plan (WMP)--The Air Force supporting plan to the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan. The six volumes of the WMP extends through the Six Year Defense Program to provide continuity in short and mid-range war and mobilization planning. It provides current planning cycle policies and planning factors for the conduct and support of wartime operations. It establishes requirements for development of mobilization and production planning programs to support sustained contingency operations of the programmed forces. The WMP encompasses all functions necessary to match facilities, manpower, and materiel with planned wartime activity (AFM 11-1).

War Reserve Materiel (WRM)--Materiel required, in addition to mobility equipment, RSP and primary operating stocks, needed to support wartime activities reflected in the US Air Force War and Mobilization Plan until the industrial base has generated sufficient deliveries to equal planned wartime consumption (AFM 11-1).

Wartime Mission--A task or group of tasks assigned to a unit in an approved operations plan and expected to be executed during some level of armed conflict whether incident, limited war, or general war.

Weapon System Management Information System-Sustainability Assessment Module (WSMIS- SAM)--AFMC/LGI managed module of WSMIS that provides aircraft spare parts capability assessments using the USAF War and Mobilization Plan Volume 5 (WMP-5) as the source for standard operational scenarios. WSMIS-SAM combines on hand and authorized spare parts data, applies a given flying scenario, then determines aircraft availability and or sortie generation capability for a given unit(s).